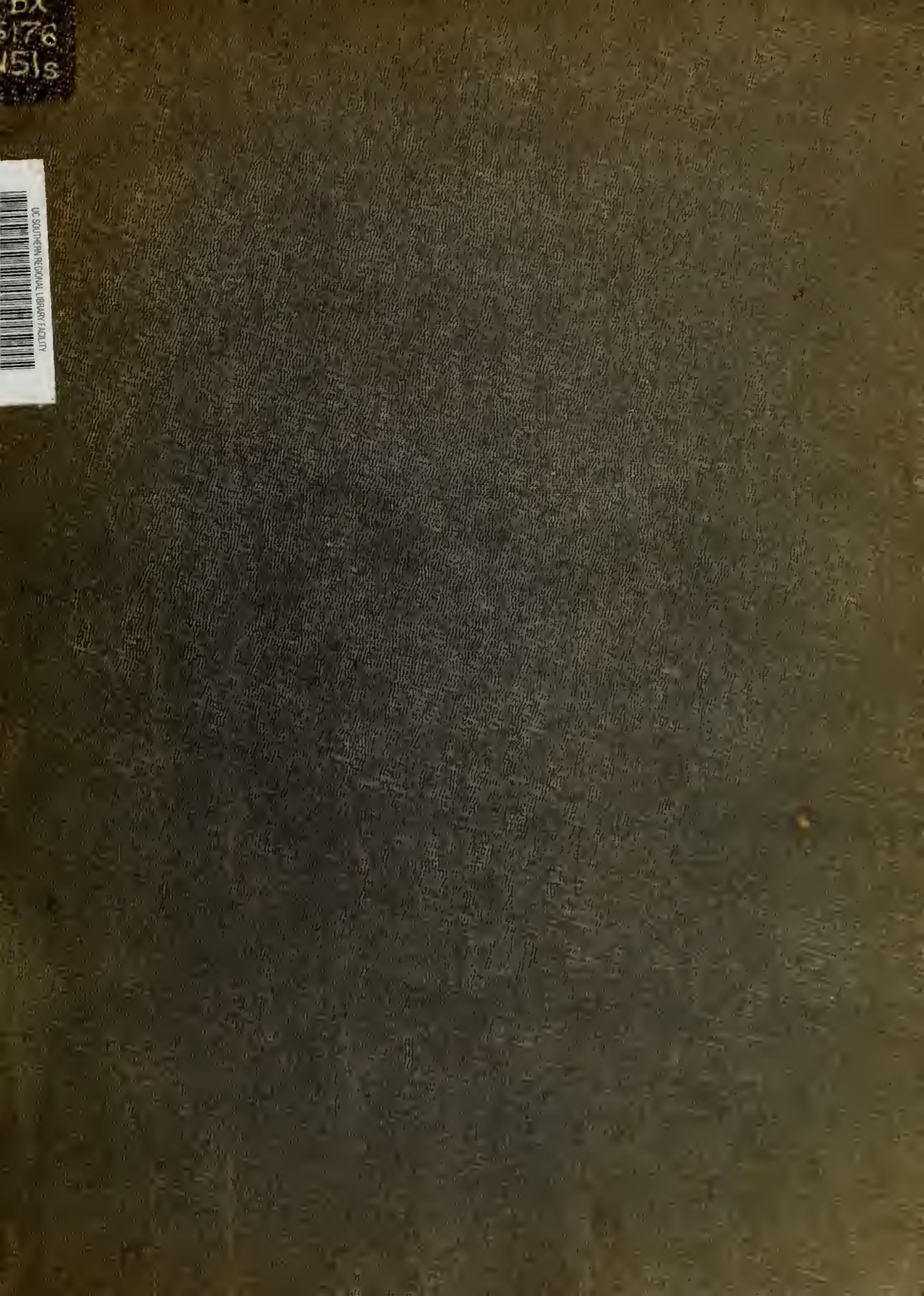


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Bunchurch, Neth.

1449. D. John. Neth. Cons. Spise. titate consensu. D. John. locum. D.

Gillingham, Neth.

1463. Sep. 16. instituted Simon. Ab of Convent a presentation of Abbot of Thapton. Neth. Cons. D. John.
1493. M. Ireland Chap. presented a letter of Simon. Thapton. Neth. Cons. D. John.

Cerne Abbas, Dor.

1422. John. Monks. Bishop of Exeter. Ireland exchanged with Neth. of Cheddington. Neth. Cons. D. John.

Hereford, Neth.

1535. 23 Feb. instituted John. Draper. Prior of Christchurch. Wymondham. Neth. Cons. D. John.

Worcester, Abbot

John. Bishop. Neth. Cons. D. John. 29. Mar. VIII. — Report of Neth. Cons. D. John. 1871. p. 72

Christ Church, Neth.

John. Draper. Prior of Christchurch. Neth. Cons. D. John. 29. Jan. 1535. a large church.

D. John. D. John.



SOME
ACCOUNT
OF
SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS
In England.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
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MDCCLXXXV.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Essay towards an Account of Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn up by the late ingenious and reverend Mr. LEWIS of Margate in 1738, was presented to the Editor by Dr. DUCAREL in August last, together with Mr. WHARTON's List of the Suffragan Bishops, extracted by that Gentleman from WHARTON's MSS. at Lambeth, which were supposed to have been lost, till they were by him discovered in the year 1767.

In the month of September, after Mr. LEWIS's Essay had been some time in the press, Doctor DUCAREL received a Letter on the same subject from the reverend Mr. PEGGE, F.S.A.; which, by that learned Antiquary's permission, is here added, to complete this curious subject, of which very little notice hath hitherto been taken by any of our Historians.

March 5, 1785.

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AN ESSAY
TOWARDS AN ACCOUNT OF
BISHOPS SUFFRAGAN IN ENGLAND,

OCCASIONED BY A

LETTER OF THE REV. THOMAS BRETT, LL. D.

PRINTED IN DRAKE'S ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY OF YORK, P. 539.

BY THE LATE REV. MR. JOHN LEWIS, M. A.

MINISTER OF MARGATE, IN KENT.

WRITTEN A.D. 1738.

*Abstract of the Reverend Dr. BRETT's Letter to Dr. DRAKE,
about Suffragan Bishops ¹.*

“ THE Bishops Suffragan, though they had foreign titles, were all
“ *Englishmen*; the original of them I take to have proceeded from
“ hence. Most of the great abbies procured bulls from *Rome*, to exempt
“ them from episcopal jurisdiction; and to be immediately subject to the
“ Pope only. But, having occasion for episcopal offices to be performed
“ in their monasteries, to consecrate altars, chalices, vestments, and other
“ ecclesiastical ornaments, and to confirm novices taken into their houses,
“ they found, if on such occasions they should apply to any diocesan
“ bishop, it would be taken as a submission to his jurisdiction; and
“ therefore they got one of their monks to be consecrated a bishop with
“ some foreign title (most commonly a title in *Greece*, or some part of
“ the *Greek* church), who could therefore challenge no jurisdiction in any
“ part of *England*; though, with the consent of those who had jurisdic-
“ tion here, he might exercise any part of the episcopal function. And
“ the archbishops and other bishops who had large dioceses, or who were
“ employed in secular affairs, being made lord chancellors, as Kemp was,
“ or lord treasurers, or the like, made these titular bishops their Suffra-

¹ Written on occasion of an enquiry made by this gentlemen about Archbishop Kemp's Suffragans, from his Register; in order to illustrate the Life of that Prelate, then writing by the Rev. Mr. PEGGE. See Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 539, 540

“ gans,

gans, to perform episcopal functions for them, which they could not perform themselves by reason of their secular employments, or sometimes by reason of age or infirmities, or the largeness of the diocese. That these Suffragans, though their titles were foreign, were all Englishmen, you may be satisfied from their names, and their education in our universities; for Wood¹, in his *Athenæ*, gives us an account of several such bishops educated at Oxford, as Thomas Woulf, *Ep'us Lacedæmonensis*; of whom he speaks, vol. I. col. 650²; John Hatton bishop of *Nigropont*, col. 656; Richard Wilson, who had after Hatton's death the same title, col. 656; John Young, bishop of *Callipolis*, col. 663; and several others. I could give you a catalogue of between thirty and forty such Suffragans, all Englishmen with foreign titles, whose names I have met with in Wood and other authors. But though our archbishops and bishops made such use of these Suffragans, Mr. Wharton, in his letter, printed at the end of Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, tells us, that they treated them with contempt enough; and generally made them dine at their steward's table, seldom admitting them to their own. And yet these Suffragans were called Lords, as I find by some letters I have now by me in manuscript. At the Reformation, there was an act made, 26 Henry VIII. appointing towns in England for the titles of Bishops Suffragan, as Dover, Nottingham, Hull, Colchester, Thetford, Ipswich, &c. to the number of twenty-six. And there have been several Suffragans since the Reformation to these English titles. Thus, in the year 1536, Thomas Mannyng was consecrated bishop of *Ipswich*, John Salisbury of *Thetford*, Thomas Spark bishop of *Berwick*, and divers others in the reign of Henry VIII. And in 1552, in the reign of Edward VI. Robert Purseglove was consecrated bishop of *Hull*; and in 1566³, the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, Richard Barnes was consecrated bishop of *Nottingham*; and 1592, John Sterne was created bishop of *Colchester*; since which time I have not met with a consecration of a Bishop Suffragan. There never was any settled maintenance provided for these Suffragans; which is the reason, I suppose, why they have been dropped, though any bishop may have one that desires it. And if a bishop desires a Suffragan, he, according to the act of Henry VIII. is

¹ Wood's words are these: "Whether he was ever of Oxon, I have not yet seen any record to prove it."

² Probably the same that lies buried in the north isle of the choir, N^o 2. Besides this, there are many more in the Registers with foreign titles, as *Dromorensis*, *Pharensis*, *Philopotensis*, &c.

³ Registr. Eccl. Ebor. See the Life of Archbishop Parker, by Strype, p. 240.

" to

“ to present two persons to the king, who chooses one of them, gives
 “ him the title of one of the towns mentioned in the act, and orders the
 “ consecration. I find several of these Suffragan Bishops have been raised
 “ to be Diocesan ; and some of them, whilst they have continued Suffra-
 “ gans, have joined in the consecration of Diocesans. John Hodgeskin,
 “ who was Suffragan with the title of *Bedford*, was one of the conse-
 “ crators of Archbishop Parker, and of no less than fourteen other
 “ bishops in several reigns, yet was never more than a Suffragan him-
 “ self.”

An Essay concerning SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS in ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN Bishops are properly the bishops of the province. They were so called, according to bishop Lynwood, our canonist, because *archiepiscopo suffragari et assistere tenentur*, &c. Gretzer and others thought the reason of this name was *quod a metropolitano ad synodum vocati suffragii jus habeant ; vel quia absque metropolitani suffragio consecrari non poterant*. The learned Du Fresne thought that they were rather so called *quasi metropolitanorum adjutores vel suffraganei, maxime in consecrandis episcopis, quod soli facere non possunt metropolitani*.

But then there were others, besides these adjutors of the bishops, who were styled *Chorepiscopi*¹, viz. titular bishops and co-operators or vicars

¹ Melchior Canus calleth them annular or ring bishops, haply for that, whereas full bishops had both ring and staff when they were consecrated, which expressed their jurisdiction as well as their espousing to the church; these Chorepiscopi had the ring only. Dr. Field of the Church, Book V. c. 29. *Seldeni notæ ad Eadmerum*, p. 143. ed. 1623.

But I much question whether this will bear examining, since there were no such officers as the Chorepiscopi after the ninth century, and the usage of the delivery of a ring and staff was a part of the feudal law, and introduced here by the Normans in the eleventh century, about 200 years after. See Selden. *ut supra*. The ring was anciently used among Christians in espousals, and from thence transferred to bishops, who were reckoned espoused to their churches. See Selden's *Uxor Hebraica*, lib. II. c. 25. Bingham's *Orig. Eccles.* vol. IX. p. 350. ed. 1722, 8vo. There was this difference betwixt the Chorepiscopi, or Bishops Suffragan, and Bishops. 1. The Chorepiscopi were ordained or consecrated by only one bishop, or the bishop whose suffragan he

in the episcopal functions, who lived in the country and villages at a great distance from the city church¹. Their office was to preside over the country clergy, and enquire into their behaviour, and make report thereof to the city bishop: as also to provide fit persons for the inferior service and ministry of the church. And, to give them some authority, they had the following privileges conferred upon them. 1. They were allowed to ordain readers, subdeacons, and exorcists, for the use of the country churches; but they might not ordain priests nor deacons without the special leave of the city bishop, under whose jurisdiction both they and the country were. 2. They had a power to confirm those who were newly baptized in country churches. 3. They had power to grant letters dimissory to the country clergy who desired to remove from one diocese to another. 4. They had liberty to officiate in the city church in the presence of the bishop and presbyters of the city, which country presbyters had not. 5. They had the privilege of sitting and voting in synods and councils. But in the 9th century this order, by the pope's tyranny, came to be laid aside in the Western church.

'But whatever effects the laying aside the Chorepiscopi might have in other Western nations, there is no visible reason to believe, that it had any influence on the English church; for that church was not founded till the inconvenience of the authority exercised by the Chorepiscopi was become visible, and provided against by the canons of the Christian church; and if I mistake not, that office was never received in England till after the Norman conquest².'

It may indeed be well doubted whether it was received there then; since the office of Suffragan Bishops³ was not the same with that of the Chorepiscopi. For though the ancient Chorepiscopi and these Suffragans were in many things much of the same nature, yet in some respect these latter were new both in name and thing. The Chorepiscopi had no distinct see of their own, but were only ordained to a part of the city bishop's sees; whereas these Suffragans were actually bishops of other sees, though they did not reside upon them. They had their titles from places abroad *in partibus infidelium*, in which (though there were fixed sees, and they had been ordained to them,) they could not remain with safety, those sees

he was, whereas a bishop was ordained by three bishops, or two at least. 2. A Chorepiscopus had no see of his own. 3. His power was limited, and in many things inferior to the power of the bishop. In general he might do nothing without the consent of the bishop: and both the council of Ancyra and of Antioch discharge the Chorepiscopi from ordaining presbyters or deacons, διὰ τῆς ἐπισκόπου, separately from the bishop.

¹ Bingham's Orig. Eccles. vol. I.

² Inett's Origines Anglicanæ, Vol. II. p. 64.

³ They were no other than the Chorepiscopi of the primitive times. Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, p. 31. But this seems a mistake of this learned Civilian's.

being

being in the possession of the Turks; and were commissioned by such bishops here in England, as were either so infirm as not to be able to go about their dioceses themselves, or were hindered from so doing by their attendance on parliament, or executing the great offices of state, to go about and visit them in their stead¹, to preach, celebrate orders, consecrate churches and nuns, and to execute such other things as were requisite to the episcopal office. Thus a writer of the fourteenth² century represented them: *Freres*, says he, *ben made bishops, to go and preche and convert heathen men, and leave this ghostly office and be suffragans in England*³.

‘ Thus much is evident, that whereas neither the name nor the office of these Suffragan Bishops are to be found in the canons or histories of the English church before the Conquest, and but very little of them for above an age after; from the latter end of the *thirteenth*, and the beginning of the *fourteenth* century, down to the Reformation, our histories are every where full with their names and offices; and there is scarce a registry in any bishop’s office, that does not afford us light enough to ascertain the names and the powers of their respective Suffragan Bishops.’ The learned Mr. Wharton promised, if he lived to finish his *Anglia Sacra*, to exhibit a perfect succession of these Suffragan Bishops in almost all the dioceses of England, for about two hundred years before the Reformation; which seems a plain intimation that he could not trace them higher, or find any of them here before that time, or 1340⁴.

The occasions of introducing these officers⁵ are said to have been the same with those of settling arch-presbyters, or rural deans and archdeacons, viz. 1. The laying aside the *Chorepiscopi* in the Western parts, as taking too much upon them⁶. 2. The public services⁷ which the diocesan bishops were more strictly tied to, as the king’s barons, in the Norman times⁸. 3. The separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, and the variety of causes occasioned by the subtleties of the canonists, which made it impossible for the bishops to attend all the parts of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But this last seems a mistake, grounded on a false supposition, that these Suffragans were commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction.

¹ See Append. N° 1.

² About 1360.

³ Objections of *Freres*, c. 19. MS.

⁴ He found one here a century before, even in 1240. Vid. *Angl. Sacr.* vol. I. p. 349. L.

⁵ Bishop Stillingfleet’s “Duties, &c. of the Parochial Clergy.”

⁶ Ecclesiastical Cases, vol. I. p. 146.

⁷ These (in the absence of bishops upon embassies, or in multiplicity of business) did supply their places in matters of orders, but not in jurisdiction. Godolphin’s Repertorium, p. 30.

⁸ Inett’s Orig. Anglie. vol. II.

In the Manual according to the use of Sarum¹, the Suffragan seems to be called the Bishop's deputy, since, in the charge there given "to god-faders and godmoders," they are charged "to lerne the child, or se that he learned the Pater noster, Ave, and Credo, after the lawe of all holy church, and in all goodly haste to be conformed of my lord of the diocese, or of his depute."

By courtesy were these Suffragans commonly called lords. Thus I find it entered in a parish book of accounts in the reign of Philip and Mary:

"A reward given to my lord Suffragan's servants when the chalice and corpus cloth were hallowed, 4*d*."

But so were the Abbots of Favresham styled lords; and so are the Bishops of Sodor and Man to this day, though they have no barony.

By what the old English writer says, whom I mentioned before, one would conclude, that these Suffragans were English friers or regulars. They are generally represented by our historians as very ambitious, and of strong passions for the things of this world. As therefore they had always a fund of ready money, and could by that means make a powerful application to the court of Rome; it is no wonder that they took this opportunity of the diocesan bishops' want of deputies to supply their places, to gratify their ambitious and selfish dispositions. It appeared, that their being titular bishops of foreign sees was sometimes a step to their being promoted to one at home: their being deputies or suffragans of the diocesan bishops served to strengthen the interest of their order; and they got something, besides being paid, I suppose, by the bishops for acting as their deputies.

In the reign of king Henry VIII.² was an act made for the nomination of Suffragans, and consecration of them. In the preamble it was observed, that, since the beginning of that parliament, good and honourable ordinances and statutes had been made and established, for elections, presentations, consecrations, and investing of Archbishops and Bishops of this realm, with all ceremonies appertaining unto the same; yet nevertheless no provisions had thitherto been made for Suffragans, which had been accustomed to be had within this realm, for the more speedy administration of the sacraments, and other good, wholesome, and devout things, and laudable ceremonies, to the increase of God's honour, and for the commodity of good and devout people. By this act, 25 towns, and the

¹ Fol. xxxvii. a. ed. 1554.

² 1534.

Isle of Wight, are nominated to be taken and accepted for sees of bishops suffragans¹ to be made in this realm, and in Wales², viz.

TOWNS.	DIOCESE.	TOWNS.	DIOCESE.
Thetford, }	Norwich.	Bristow,	
Ipswich, }		Penreth,	Carlisle.
Colchester,	London.	Bridgwater,	Bath and Wells.
Dover,	Canterbury.	Nottingham,	York.
Guildford, }	Winchester.	Grantham,	Lincoln.
Southampton, }		Hull,	York.
Taunton,	Bath and Wells.	Huntingdon,	Lincoln.
Shaftesbury,	Sarum or Bristol,	Cambridge,	Ely.
Moulton,	Exeter.	Berwick,	Durham.
Marlborough,	Sarum.	St. Germans,	Exeter.
Bedford, }	Lincoln.	Isle of Wight,	Winchester.
Leicester, }		Pereth,	Landaff.
Shrewsbury,	Worcester.	Glocester,	

Of these, Bristow and Gloucester were soon after made the sees of diocesan bishops: and it is observed of the others, that there were not sees for suffragans in every diocese, there being provision made but for 18 or 19 of them at most. The king therefore was not obliged by this act to give the suffragans a title within the diocese of the bishop who recommended him, since a bishop might want a suffragan of whose diocese the act had taken no notice. But, generally speaking, the suffragans' titles were given within the diocese where they were to act and assist the

¹ As the king is not obliged to give the suffragan a title within the diocese of the bishop who recommends him*, it being sufficient that the title be within the same province to which such bishop belongs†; I could never see any great propriety in exhibiting schemes of these suffragan sees ranged under the respective diocesan sees. Of these, however, the neatest and most correct is that which Dr. Drake has given us in his text of Matth. Parker, p. 32, where the only alterations necessary are, first, taking Bristol from Salisbury diocese, and adding it to that of Worcester; and, 2dly, altering Landavensis into Menevensis; Penreth being undoubtedly in Pembrokeshire, in the diocese of St. David's, the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the deanery of Emlyn: Parker, in his own edition of 1572, is wild enough to the last degree. L.

² Here is not any for the smaller bishopricks of Rochester, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, and Lichfield. The learned writer of the Clergyman's Vade Mecum thought Pereth to be in the diocese of Carlisle; but this seems to be a mistake for Penrith, in that diocese, mentioned before in the act. He has, I think, quite omitted Bristol, which I suppose was in the large diocese of Lincoln, Bridgwater in that of Bath and Wells, Shrewsbury in the diocese of Worcester; and added Bridgenorth to the diocese of Hereford, and Pereth in he knew not what diocese. P. 47, Edit. 1715.

* Gibson's Codex, p. 134. note m.

† 26 Henry VIII. cap. 14. Sect. 1.

bishop. The learned Mr. Wharton supposes ¹ there were two acts of parliament made in this reign touching suffragan bishops; and intimated, that after the promulgation of the second act, the suffragan did not take his title indifferently from any town mentioned in the act, but from some one in the diocese where he was a suffragan. But that learned man seemed to have mistaken Q. Elizabeth's revival of this act, 1558, after the repeal of it by her sister Mary, 1554, for a second act.

The occasion of the abovesaid act was, as has been intimated, that in the act passed the year before ², for electing and consecrating archbishops and bishops within this realm, no provision was made for the electing and consecrating suffragans. By this act therefore it was ordered, That no person should henceforth be presented to the see of Rome for the dignity of archbishop or bishop; but that, whensoever any presentment or nomination shall be made by the king, &c. every archbishop and bishop, to whose hands any such presentment shall be directed, shall, with all celerity, invest and consecrate the person nominate. This, it is observed, was done all this reign, till the establishment of a new form of consecration in the 3d year of king Edward VI. according to the form of consecration in the Roman pontifical; only, I suppose, with the omission of the oath of Fidelity and Obedience there required to be taken to the pope, which was utterly inconsistent with that enacted to be taken to the king, 28 Henry VIII. However this be, it is plain that, by this act no directions were given for the presentment and consecration of suffragans. It was therefore ordained by this other act as above, that, for the future, every archbishop and bishop, disposed to have a suffragan, should name two persons to the king, who should choose one, and present him to the archbishop of the province for consecration. This, it is observed, was

¹ In Henry Wharton's letter of observations at the end of Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 256, upon a passage in Strype belonging to the year 1537, we read: "In the first act of parliament, made in this reign *, touching suffragan bishops, certain titles were appointed, to which the said suffragans should be consecrated, taken from several of the chief towns in England; but it was not required, that the suffragan of any particular diocese should take his title from some town in that diocese, but was left at liberty to take it from any town [in the province] mentioned in that act; which was accordingly practised indifferently till the promulgation of the second act † concerning suffragans." This passage is here exactly transcribed; except that I have added the words included between brackets, and have also in the very beginning placed two *cominas*, one after *parliament*, another after *reign*, that that sense may be conveyed which Wharton seems to have intended; for most probably he only meant to insinuate that the first act of parliament touching suffragan bishops was made in this reign, that is, Henry VIIIth's. Accordingly, the two dates at the bottom, for further illustration, are also added by me. L.

² 25 Henry VIII.

* Anno 1534, 26 Henry VIII.

† Anno 1558, 1 Eliz.

making these suffragans more like the ancient Chorepiscopi, or bishops of the country, to distinguish them from the proper bishops of the city or see: they being consecrated to officiate in the diocese, and having their titles from some place in it, and not having any fixed see of their own. And yet this was not always the case of these suffragans. For instance, the bishop of London had a suffragan with the title of Bedford, in the diocese of Lincoln; the bishop of Ely another, with the title of Colchester, in the diocese of London; and the bishop of St. Asaph, for whose diocese no suffragan was provided by the act, a third with the title of Shaftesbury, in the diocese of Sarum or Bristol ¹

By the same act ², it was farther enacted, That all such suffragans, as shall hereafter exercise the offices aforesaid, by the commission of the bishop, for the better maintenance of his dignity, may have two benefices with cure; any former act made to the contrary notwithstanding: And that the residence of him that shall be suffragan over the diocese where he shall have commission, shall serve him for his residence as sufficiently as if he was resident upon any other his benefice.

This act the learned bishop Burnet and Mr. Joseph Bingham have represented as an attempt made to restore the Chorepiscopi under the name of Suffragan bishops. But this the famous Mr. Jeremy Collier ³, out of a violent prejudice to the bishop of Sarum, which led him to oppose almost every thing he wrote, right or wrong, thought fit to contradict. He denied that the Chorepiscopi, whom he confounds with the suffragan bishops, were put down from the 9th century, though it is matter of fact, in which all learned men are agreed, that they were laid aside at that time. It is certain Mr. Collier did not know what the Chorepiscopi were, since he asserts that their character was full and entire; whereas they had not the full and entire power of conferring orders, but were limited or confined by their commissions to the exercise of such powers only as they had granted by them from time to time. He did not know what those suffragans were, whose office, the act says, was customary in these kingdoms.

¹ The fact here referred to bears date in 1538, at which time Bristol was not the title of a diocesan, but only of a suffragan see. See Life of Archbishop Cranmer, by J. Strype, p. 7. L.

² § 7, 8.

³ He mentions, from Wharton, one Peter Corbariensis as Chorepiscopus, or suffragan to Stephen bishop of London, 1329. But it has been shewn, that a Chorepiscopus and suffragan was not the same. By the likeness of their names and order, and their time of living, one would be tempted to imagine that Peter de Corbario and Petrus Corbariensis was the same man, of whom the following account is given by Murimuth: "Eodem anno 1328, Petrus de Corbario, de ordine fratrum minorum, qui de consilio et auxilio Ludovici ducis Bavarie in civitate Rome in papam se fecit coronari. Idem Petrus antipapa eundem Ludovicum in regem Romanorum, contra statum ecclesiarum coronavit. Iste antipapa carinales, et alios officarios, quos verus papa solebat habere, creavit."

Though

Though there was no distinct revenue provided for these suffragans, settled by the act of Henry VIII. they had a very handsome maintenance, being commonly dignitaries of the church, and possessed of very considerable cures.

Thus Dr. Richard Rogers ¹, the last suffragan bishop of Dover, was dean of Canterbury, master of Eastbridge Hospital, and rector of Chart-Magna, to which he was inducted, January 19, 1567.

Archbishop Cranmer is said to have made a distinction between the diocesan bishops and these suffragans, in his treatment of them at his palace ²: in that whereas the former sat with him at his own table, the suffragans dined at a table below his, which was called the Almoner's table, at which sat the archbishop's chaplains, and all guests of the clergy beneath diocesan bishops and abbats. This table was above the stewards table, at which sat all other gentlemen. In a late account of these suffragans ³, we are told, that Mr. Wharton, in his letter printed at the end of Strype's Memorials of archbishop Cranmer, tells us, that our archbishops and bishops treated them with contempt enough, and generally made them dine at their steward's table ⁴. But the letter itself shews, that this is all fiction, and an abuse of the memories of our archbishops, &c. and of Mr. Wharton himself. Though indeed so far is dining at an archbishop's steward's table from being thought even now a being treated with contempt, that I have had the honour of dining there more than once, when one or two diocesan bishops sat at the upper end of it.

The learned Mr. Collier observed very wisely, that there were actually such prelates as these suffragans at the making the forementioned statute. Yes, who ever denied it? Robert King, abbat of Osney, and titular bishop of Reonen, was suffragan to the bishop of Lincoln, 1541, and made bishop of Oxford, 1542, and died 1557. But was he a Chorepiscopus, ordained to any part of the diocese of Lincoln, or such a suffragan as was appointed by this act? Certainly no, as appears by his title.

¹ He died May 19, 1597.

² The words of Mr. Wharton's letter, here referred to, are as follows: "In those days suffragan bishops, however usual, were treated with contempt enough, not wont to be admitted to dine at the archbishop's own table in the hall of the archbishop's palace. There were generally three tables spread in the archbishops hall, and served at the same time: The archbishop's table, at which ordinarily sate none but peers of the realm, privy-counsellors, and gentlemen of the greatest quality. The almoner's table at which sate the chaplains, and all guests of the clergy beneath diocesan bishops and abbots. The steward's table, at which sate all other gentlemen. The suffragan bishops then were wont to sit at the almoner's table." P. 258. L.

³ Dr. Brett's Letter, printed above, p. 4.

⁴ *Præsente episcopo proprio nullum locum honoris habet episcopus suffraganeus, sed tantum sedet supra canonicos.* Bauldry, *Manuale Sacrarum Cæremoniarum*, p. 444. edit. Venet. 1672.

However this be, it appears that, in conformity to this act, archbishop Cranmer, about 1540, had Richard Thornden, prebendary of Canterbury, for suffragan of Dover; in which office he continued till his death, 1558. Whether any one was appointed immediately to succeed him, I do not know; but in 1568 archbishop Parker, according to the directions of this act, recommended to the queen in writing, under his seal, Richard Rogers, B.D. and John Butler, LL.B. canon of Christ Church, Canterbury, vicar of Minstre in Tenet, and . . . ; humbly supplicating her majesty to nominate one of them, and grant him the style, name, title, and dignity, of Suffragan of Dover. Her majesty, accordingly, by her letters patent sealed with her privy seal, and dated May 12, nominated Rogers, and commanded the archbishop to consecrate him thereto; and about sixteen years after, September 6, 1584, promoted him to the deanery of Canterbury. On archbishop Grindal's death, 1583, Whitgift, who succeeded him, granted Rogers a new commission to act as suffragan of Dover; as I suppose archbishop Grindal had done on the death of Parker. However this be, the commission¹ empowered Rogers to catechise and confirm the children of the diocese and province of Canterbury, according to the reformed rites, and to ordain deacons and priests of those of the same diocese and province, and such as brought him letters dismissory from other dioceses in the province; and to do all other things pertaining to the pontifical office.

By this it seems as if, on the demise or translation of the diocesan bishop, the commission given by him to the suffragan was void, and to be renewed or not at the pleasure of the successor. Archbishop Whitgift's commission to his suffragan Rogers intimates as if he had authority given to him by it to exercise this episcopal office any where in the province as well as in the diocese of Canterbury; perhaps by this was the suffragan of an archbishop distinguished from the suffragan of a diocesan or bishop of a province.

The famous Dr. George Hickea styled himself *Episcopus Suffraganeus Thetfordiensis* in the diocese of Norwich, and claimed and put in ure an authority of celebrating orders in the diocese of London, and ordained Lawrence Howel priest in his oratory in the parish of St. Andrew's Oldbourne, two years after his commission was voided by the death of Dr. William Lloyd, the deprived bishop of Norwich. This was directly contrary to the practice and usage of the suffragans of the bishops of the church of England ever since the fore-mentioned act was made: And an honest and understanding man would therefore have scrupled making the declaration required to be made in the ordering of priests, that "he

¹ Appendix, N^o II. a. p. 16.

“ thought in his heart, that he was truly called to the order and ministry
“ of Priesthode according to the order of this Church of England.”

By the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws, no manner of notice is taken of any bishops-suffragan; only adjutors are ordered to be provided, in case a bishop be ill of any desperate distemper, or very aged. But it seems a consideration well worthy of the goodness and wisdom of the prelate who proposed it¹, for what causes these suffragans have been so long disused, and how far the revival of them would be serviceable to the English church. One thing seems to make them necessary in our larger dioceses, and those in which the bishops themselves do not or cannot reside; and that is the due and regular performance of Confirmation, which ought to be celebrated once at least every year; and at such convenient distances that people may easily resort to it²: whereas, by the manner of its being performed now once perhaps in four or five years, and in so few places, and at such great distances as 15 or 16 miles, the design of it is in a manner lost. Nor is this all. The diocesan bishops are absent from their dioceses, some altogether, and others the most part of the year. Their archdeacons follow their bishop's example; and no wonder, since the habitation or residence of many of them is at 200 miles distance from their archdeaconries: whereas, if any regard was had to the church of Christ, such learned and good men would be made archdeacons, as were beneficed in the several archdeaconries, and lived with and among the clergy whom they inspected. But this is unhappily prevented in the province of Canterbury, by the archbishop's making so many archdeaconries his options, and disposing of them to his chaplains and favourites, however unqualified by their having cures at so great and unreasonable a distance from them.

By the canons of 1603, N^o 35. 60. 135. suffragans are supposed as then in being, and executing their office of conferring orders, confirming, and visiting the dioceses of the bishops whose suffragans they were, and as much a part of our ecclesiastical constitution as archbishops, bishops, chancellors, commissaries, archdeacons, and officials³. But it has been the fate of these canons hitherto to be defended or neglected, just as they suited men's interests, or were agreeable or not to their passions. When king George I. came to the crown, a sudden transport of heat and zeal was shewn in defence of the 55th canon, because it seemed to justify the inclination of the defenders not to pray for that prince, by men who took no more notice of the obligation of the other canons, particularly of canon 41, than if they were never made.

¹ Codex, &c.

² See Appendix, N^o III. p. 18.

³ Canon 135.

The 135th canon supposes suffragans to be entitled to take and receive fees for causes incident to their office. If the taking these any wise clashed or interfered with those of the chancellor¹, archdeacon, &c. one need not wonder, that the suffragans were laid aside, let them have been of what use they would. But even this canon is a proof of the observation just now made, that these canons are observed or not, as they suit the interest or inclination of people. By it, it is provided, that ‘no bishop, ‘suffragan, chancellor, commissary, archdeacon, official, nor any other ‘exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever, nor any register of any ‘ecclesiastical courts, nor any minister belonging to any of the said officers ‘or courts, shall hereafter, for any cause incident to their several offices, ‘take or receive any other or greater fees, than such as were certified to ‘the most reverend father in God, John², late archbishop of Canterbury, ‘in the year of our Lord God 1597, and were by him ratified and approved; under pain that every such judge, officer, or minister offending ‘herein, shall be suspended from the exercise of their several offices, for ‘the space of six months for every such offence.’

By the 136th canon, a table of these rates and fees is appointed to be placed by the registers, in the registry, &c. a copy of which in the year 1671 was printed by the right reverend Dr. Anthony Sparrow, then lord bishop of Exeter.

It is further provided by the 135th canon, ‘that no fee or money shall ‘be received, either by the archbishop, or any bishop or suffragan, either ‘directly or indirectly, for admitting of any into sacred orders; nor, that ‘any other person or persons under the said archbishop, bishop, or suffragan, shall, for parchment, writing, wax, sealing, or any other respect ‘thereunto appertaining, take above ten shillings.’

¹ By a paper in the Appendix, N^o II. b. p. 17, it appears, the suffragan and archdeacon joined in the execution of the bishop’s orders: the suffragan signing first as the superior officer.

² Whitgift.

A P P E N D I X. N° I.

An extract from an instrument of Archbishop PECKHAM, requiring the bishop of LICHFIELD, in consideration of his infirmities, to provide a suffragan,

—— qui circumceat, prædicando, ecclesias dedicando, virgines consecrando, ordines celebrando, parvulos confirmando, et alia exequendo quæ ad episcopale officium requiruntur.

An extract from archbishop CRANMER'S commission to RICHARD YNGWORTH, S. T. P. prior of the house of Langley Regis, suffragan of Dover;

——“ ad confirmandum, sacri chrismatis unctione, pueros, quoscunque infra civitatem et dioc' nostras Cant', et jurisdictiones nostras, et ecclesiæ nostræ Christi Cant' immediatas, ac jurisdictionem nostram villæ Calisiæ, et Marchias ejusdem.— Nec non altaria, calices, vestimenta, et alia ecclesia ornamenta quæcunque et ea concernentia benedicendum; locaque profana, si quæ inveneris, de quibus te inquirere volumus, a divinorum celebratione legitime suspendendum. Ecclesias etiam et cœmeteria, sanguinis vel seminis effusione polluta forsân, vel polluenda, reconciliandum, ecclesias et altaria noviter ædificata consecrandum: Omnes ordines minores quibuscunque civitatis, dioceseos, et jurisdictionumstrarum prædictarum ipsos ordines a te recipere volentibus et ad hoc habilibus conferendum; ac etiam oleum sanctum chrismatis et sacræ unctionis consecrandum; cæteraque omnia et singula quæ ad officium pontificale in præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum quovis vel modo pertinent, vel pertinere poterunt, faciendum, exercendum, et expediendum, tibi, tenore presentium¹, committimus vices nostras et plenam in Domino potestatem.

N° II. a.

A commission from Archbishop WHITGIFT, to Dr. RICHARD ROGERS, dean of Canterbury, and Bishop Suffragan of Dover, 1583².

Johannes, divina providentia, Cantuar' archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ primus et metropolitanus, dilecto nobis in Christo venerabili confratri nostro Ricardo Rogers, episcopo suffraganeo sedis Dover, nostræ Cantuar' dioceseos, salutem et fraternam in Domino charitatem. Ad catechizand' et confirmand' pueros quorumcunque subditorum utriusque sexus nostræ dioceseos et provinciæ Cauntuar', juxta morem et ritum modernos ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in ea parte piè et salubriter editos et ordi-

¹ Such commission as the bishop shall think requisite, reasonable, and convenient.
Codex Jur. Eccles. Anglic. Appendix.

² From the Register of Archbishop Whitgift.

natos; nec non sacros diaconatus et presbyteratus ordines quibuscunque subditis nostræ dioc' et provinciæ Cantuar,' et aliis personis literas dimissorias suorum diocesanorum, et titulos sufficientes exhibentibus, si eas habiles et idoneas tam moribus et ætate quam etiam literatura inveneris (super quibus conscientiam tuam coram Altissimo oneramus), nullumque alium legitimum eis in ea parte obsistat impedimentum, juxta et secundum morem et ritum ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in ea parte piè et salubriter ordinatum et sancitum, conferendos, ipsosque et eorum quemlibet ad hujusmodi sacros ordines admittend' et promovendum; cæteraque omnia et singula alia ad officium pontificale in præmissis, vel in aliquo præmissorum, spectanda et pertinentia. Et quæ in ea parte necessaria fuerint, seu quomodolibet requisita, fraternitati vestræ vices nostras committimus, et plenam in Domino, tenore præsentium, concedimus facultatem. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in manerio nostro de Lambeleth, undecimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo tertio, et nostræ translationis primo.

Nº II. b.

To our lovinge Frende Mr. BROMELL (Vicar) of Minster in Thanet.
(An Original.)

Salutem in Christo. We have received letters from our very good lord the archbishop of Cant' his Grace, whereby, accordyng to such directions as his Grace hath from her majestie and the Lords of her most honourable Councell, We are to will, require, and charge you, that, calling to yow the churchewardens, side-men, and others, such as you shall thinke most convenient, you and they make a true, plaine, and particular answer to these articles subscribed, and thereunt sett your and their hands, and the same your answer yow send to us to Cant' at or before the fourteenth day of January next. Dated the 12th of December, 1595.

Your very loving freinds,

RL. DOVER,

¹ CHA. FOTHERBY.

What popish recusants have you within your parish? of what estate, condition, degree, or value in lyvelyhode, and whether they be howsholders or noe?

Whether knowe you any such Popish recusants that be vagrants and fugitives from their dwellinge; and whether they wander, and to whom they commonlie resorte?

Whether have you anie sectarie recusants within your parish, of what estate, condition, and degre in livelihood they be; and whether they bee housholders or noe?

¹ Charles Fotherby was collated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, Jan. 28, 1596, Le Neve. But this is a mistake (as appears by Reg. Whitgift, part. II. vol. 26. b. (for 1594, when Redman was promoted to the see of Norwich, June 10.

Whether knowe you any sectarie recusants that be vagrants and sumtimes from their dwelling; and whether they wander, and to whom they commonly resort?

Whether be anye indited by order of Lawe, and what penalties bene answerable to her majestie?

Nº III.

An extract of a letter written to the most reverend Dr. WILLIAM WAKE, lord archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, concerning Confirmation, May 14, 1724, with some additions.

—— You Grace will excuse my adding, on the account of your approaching visitation, somewhat relating to that part of it, the confirming the youth of your diocese. Of the abuses of this excellent institution, I have too often had occasion to be very sensible, and in my narrow sphere have done all I could to remedy them. But I am but one, and I see the current of my brethren and the people run strong against me. The common opinion is, that Confirmation is only having the Bishop's blessing, and that children of any age are capable of that. Nay, it has been attempted to be maintained to me, that a bare ability of saying or repeating the words of the Church Catechism is all the qualification which our Church requires for persons being admitted to confirmation. According to these false notions, has your Grace abundance more trouble given you than needs, whenever your Grace confirms. In pursuance of the first, that Confirmation is only being bishoped, or receiving the bishop's blessing, or, as a poor ignorant old woman at Canterbury called it; "the bishop's polling the folks," because he laid his hands on their heads, your Grace has those come to be confirmed who have many of them been confirmed twice or thrice, and some every time your Grace or your predecessor have confirmed in your diocese; because, as they say, they can't have a good thing too often. Agreeable to the other, children in hanging-sleeves, who have no other reason for coming than seeing a bishop, are presented to your Grace to be confirmed. This it is makes that Confirmations so tumultuous and disorderly, and so very unlike a religious solemnity.

I have often had occasion to observe, that our common people have by tradition too many of the principles of Paganism and Popery. Now, according to the Manual *in usum Sarum*, Godfathers, &c. were ordered "to keep the children from fire and water to the age of seven yeres, and then in all goodlye haste to bring them to be confirmed of my lord of the dyocise, or of his depute."

Our canonist Lyndwood's gloss on the word *pueros* is, that by the word *puer* *proprie intelligitur qui est major septennio, sed minor 14 annis*. By the Trent Catechism twelve years old is ordered to be the latest time, or oldest age of persons to be confirmed, and it is intimated as if it had been usual for children to be confirmed before they were seven years old. And so Vicecomes cites *Edmundus Cantuar. in speculo ecclesiae*, as affirming, that *infra quinque annos ad ultimum postquam nutus fuerit infans potest confirmari*. Though indeed any age almost after they could speak might be sufficient then, when the children to be confirmed were only to be learned by rote the *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Credo*, in Latin; and

and Confirmation was only the bishop's signing them with the sign of the cross, and confirming them with the ointment of salvation.

But I need not observe to your Grace, that this can never be the intention of our Reformed Church, which though it mention no ¹age in particular, yet has sufficiently intimated that they who are confirmed ought to be somewhat more than children, that they should be come to years of discretion. Thus the very title of the order of Confirmation runs: "The Order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those that are baptized, and come to years of discretion." The exhortation to god-fathers, &c. supposes the infant able to learn what a solemn vow, promise, and profession, he hath at baptism made by them; and the solemn question asked them by the bishop at their confirmation, "Whether they do, in the presence of God and of that congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in their name at their Baptism," plainly supposes, that they know and are sensible what it is: that they have learned what was promised and undertaken for them at their baptism, and that not by rote or in an unknown tongue, as parrots and magpies talk and chatter; but in such a manner as to understand and be sensible of the solemn vow, promise, and profession, which was then made in their names by their sureties. Were all who are admitted to confirmation thus qualified, I need not observe how useful this ordinance would be, nor how many the good effects of it. But this will never be, unless the bishops themselves interpose, and actually repel children who come to be confirmed, or declare they will confirm none who are not come to years of discretion.

I beg leave to observe further to your Grace, that it would very much contribute to your Grace's ease, and the more solemn and orderly administration of this useful and wholesome ordinance, if, as canon LXI. requires ministers to prepare children or young persons for confirmation, and the Rubric orders that the curate of every parish shall either bring, or send in writing, the names of all such persons within his parish as he shall think fit to be presented to the bishop to be confirmed; so care be taken that none be presented to your Grace but such whose names are in such lists. This I mention the rather, because experience has shewn me, that, for want of this order, the minister is little regarded on these occasions, since they know very well, they can get to be confirmed whether he approves them or not.

In the second council at Oxford it was ordered, that the parish priests should frequently admonish parents to bring their baptised children to confirmation, whenever they heard of the bishop's being near them. On this our canonist Lyndwood² noted, that the common usage was, for bishops to appoint the places where they confirmed at such convenient distances, that no one should have occasion to go above seven miles from their own homes to attend on them.

¹ By the 112th canon, requiring all of the age of sixteen to receive the Communion at Easter, one would imagine that it was thought, that under that age was not reckoned being come to years of discretion.

² P. 34. ed. Oxon. 1679

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THAT SPECIES OF
PRELATES FORMERLY EXISTING IN ENGLAND,
USUALLY CALLED
“BISHOPS IN PARTIBUS INFIDELIUM.”

IN A LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. PEGGE TO DR. DUCAREL.

DEAR SIR,

AN occasion was offered in a late Memoir, read at the Society of Antiquaries, April 23, 1784¹, to say something of our Suffragan Bishops, whose titles were borrowed from places *in partibus infidelium*, commonly called bishops *in partibus*, of which we find several before the Reformation, that is, before the statute 26 Hen. VIII. by which these suffragan or assisting prelates, now usually called coadjutors², were all to take their titles from places here at home; the several places are therein mentioned. But as the subject is not common, and the nature and employments of this species of prelates may not be understood generally, or by all, and the matter moreover seems not foreign to the design of the antiquarian institution, it may not be improper to resume it, and to treat it somewhat more distinctly in a particular paper; and this is proposed to be done in the following diatribe.

The mode of proceeding appears to have been this. The diocesan who wanted an assistant, or one of these Bishops *in partibus*, preferred his petition to the pope, declaring the grounds and reasons of his application, recommending the person by name whom he wished to have, and giving him a laudable character. This we learn from the register of John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, where his lordship's supplication to Clement VII. dated 13 May, 1529, in this behalf, is entered. The instrument being short, I propose to annex it to this memoir³. The observations I make upon it, are these.

¹ And ordered to be printed in the Seventh Volume of the Archæologia.

² The word in bishop Longland's register, to be cited below, is *coepiscopus*.

³ See p. 27.

1. The pope's leave and consent were in these times absolutely necessary.

2. The title being never once mentioned in the body of the prayer seems to shew, that the designation and appointment of that rested entirely with his holiness; and indeed well it might, as these suffragans had no baronies.

3. That though in this case the party was to be consecrated, 'ut in causis præmissis, ceterisque, circa pastorem curam *infra diocesi meam* et alibi exercendis in exonerationem conscientie meæ mihi suffragari possit,' yet on other occasions there was a limitation. Thus, 15 July, 1533, Thomas Swillington was appointed suffragan to bishop Longland, but his district was confined to the two archdeaconries of Lincoln and Leicester¹. And the power of Matthew Makerell, A. 1535, extended no farther than the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow².

4. The investiture of Halam, the person recommended by Longland and prior of Newstede near Stamford, with the episcopal character, did not require him to relinquish his station as a prior, or prevent his continuance in religion; since there is reason to think he remained in that post till his death³, and that he had doubtless a subprior to officiate for him in the house, on all occasions of absence. Thus again, Robert Kynge, installed abbat of Osney, A. 1541, was nevertheless a suffragan of bishop Longland, by the foreign title of *Reonen*, was actually consecrated before that year, and remained such when he surrendered his monasteries⁴. All shewing, that the profession of religion, as they called it, was by no means inconsistent with the enjoyment of a prelacy *in partibus*, were the parties in esteem for their morals and learning. They had their respective houses, I apprehend, by commendam⁵.

Now to avoid the trouble and expence of seeking to Rome, which also took up much time, both the monasteries⁶ and the diocesans⁷ often employed Irish prelates to perform the necessary episcopal duties and offices: The exempt monasteries, for those are what I now speak of, would also call in any other English bishop, but their own natural diocesan⁸.

At the time of the Reformation, a very material alteration, as one may easily imagine, was made, in the business of appointing these *coepiscopi*.

¹ Bishop Longland's Register, A. 1533.

² Ibid. A. 1535.

³ See the Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Thus Episcopus Neapolitanus was commendator of the priory of Christchurch, Hants. Burnet, Ref. I. p. 148. 2d paging.

⁶ M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78. 82. Thorn, Chron. col. 2038.

⁷ Mem. of Rog. de Weseham, p. 39. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039.

⁸ Thorn, Chron. col. 1835. 2119. M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78.

An act passed 26 Henry VIII. appointing towns in England for their titles, as Dover, Nottingham, Hull, &c. to the number of twenty-six: and there have been several such suffragans with English titles since the Reformation. But I shall concern myself no farther with these extraordinary prelates, than to add the two following remarks from my late friend Dr. Thomas Brett¹, and two instruments of Archbishop Cranmer².

First, as to the mode of creating; if a Bishop desires a Suffragan, he, according to the act of Henry VIII. is to present two persons to the king, who chuses one of them, gives him the title of one of the towns mentioned in the act, and orders the consecration.

2. In 1592, John Sterne was consecrated bishop of Colchester, and was the last we meet with.

As to the nature of these suffragans, whether of foreign or domestic titles, Mons. Rapin and Mr. Wharton³ represent them as Chorepiscopi; which certainly is not much amiss, though they were not exactly the same, as may appear in the sequel.

The Chorepiscopi of the primitive church were such as performed the episcopal function in country-places, as the name imports, whilst other prelates resided and officiated in cities⁴. They were assistants to these latter; for, as Mr. Bingham informs⁵, when the dioceses became enlarged by the conversion of pagans in villages⁶ at a great distance from the city church, the urbical prelates appointed and associated these adjutors themselves, who therefore were sometimes styled *Vicarii*⁷. They dwindled at last into Archpresbyters and rural deans, so that their episcopal character was totally abolished⁸. However, they continued long in England⁹, Lanfranc being the person that extinguished them here¹⁰. Matters continued in this state, till about the year 1325, when, as Mr. Wharton, who had penetrated deeply into this business, remarks, our prelates *in partibus* were first instituted¹¹.

The origin and occasion of this new establishment here, was, to be aiding and assisting to the archbishops, and bishops with large dioceses, and

¹ Drake, Eborac. p. 540.

² Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, p. 40, 41. of Appendix.

³ Rapin's Hist. vol. I. p. 803. Wharton, A. S. I. p. 64.

⁴ Spelman, Gloss.

Bingham, Antiq. of Christian Church, lib. II. ch. 14.

⁵ They were termed Pagans, from *Pagi*, villages.

⁷ Spelman, Gloss. The bishops *in partibus* were also called *Vicarii*. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039. Wharton, A. S. I. p. 238. 791.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 491. Collier, Hist. I. p. 213.

¹⁰ Collier, Hist. I. p. 213.

¹¹ Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 256 of Appendix, where he says, he could exhibit a succession of the Suffragan Bishops in question for about 200 years before the Reformation. The first I have met with is A. 1325.

also

also to perform all prelatical duties in exempt monasteries. Mr. Strype observes, in regard to the former, that before the Reformation, 'the bishops diocesans, either for their own ease, or because of their necessary absence from their dioceses, in ambassies abroad, or attendance upon the court or civil affairs, procured [them] to be consecrated, to reside in their steads¹.' And it is undoubtedly true, that in these times, the great secular ecclesiastics, Archbishops and Bishops, were often engaged in the high offices of lord chancellor, lord treasurer, &c. and frequently sent abroad upon embassies; they were subject moreover to age and infirmities; and some of their dioceses, as well as provinces, were immensely large and extensive, as Lincoln and Lichfield, for example.

In regard to the monasteries; 'most of the great abbies,' says Dr. Brett, 'procured Bulls from Rome to exempt them from episcopal jurisdiction, and to be immediately subject to the Pope only. But having occasion for episcopal offices to be performed in their monasteries, to consecrate altars, chalices, vestments, and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and to confirm novices taken into their houses. they found, if on such occasions they should apply to any diocesan bishop, it would be taken as a submission to his jurisdiction; and therefore they got one of their own monks to be consecrated a bishop, with some foreign title (most commonly a title in Greece, or some part of the Greek church), who could therefore challenge no jurisdiction in any part of England; though, with the consent of those who had jurisdiction here, he might exercise any part of the episcopal function².' Now as to procuring their own monks to be ordained bishops, I have not found any instances of that, in such authorities as I have had an opportunity of seeing; on the contrary, whenever the exempt religious houses wanted the service of a bishop, they would call in and use any other prelate, English, British³, or Irish⁴, but their own, for fear this latter should make a precedent of the case, as the learned doctor has stated, and found a claim of right, or ordinary jurisdiction upon it. Thus, when the Bishop of St. Asaph made chrism, and holy oil, in the great abbey of St. Alban's, Matthew Paris remarks pointedly, '*codem episcopo nullatenus vices episcopi Lincolnensis gerente in aliquo*⁵.' The doctor, however, has very rightly observed, that these Suffragans, though they had foreign titles, were all Englishmen⁶.

¹ Strype, Life of Crammer, p. 36. and Dr. Brett's Letter in Drake's Ebor. p. 540.

² Dr. Brett, l. c.

³ M. Paris, p. 884. Richard bishop of Bangor resided then at St. Alban's.

⁴ Thorn. Chron. inter X Script. col. 1835. 2119. M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78.82.

⁵ M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

⁶ See him, l. c.

The next thing to be considered seems to be, what kind of offices these *coepiscopi* were permitted to exercise, whence the true nature of their employment and constitution will be more fully developed. Their offices may be ranged thus, from Mr. Strype¹.

They confirmed children; but Dr. Brett seems to understand by this, the confirming of novices taken into religious houses.

They blessed altars, chalices, vestments, &c.

They suspended profane and unconsecrated places, and reconciled polluted churches and church-yards. Dr. Harris, who always wrote in haste, gives it thus: 'To suspend from places and churches, and to restore to 'them,' applying it to persons; but in the original of Mr. Strype, l. c. it relates to places not consecrated, or profaned.

They consecrated and dedicated new churches or chapels.

They conferred the lesser orders, creating readers, subdeacons, exorcists, &c.

They made chrism and holy oil.

They baptized, blessed, and consecrated bells²; but this is not mentioned by Mr. Strype; probably because when Archbishop Cranmer's commission passed, from which he borrowed his account, this foolish ceremony had ceased.

Lastly, they granted indulgences for a few days³.

The state and condition of our suffragans was not very variable; they wore the pontifical habit indeed upon occasions, as appears from the effigies of Thomas Swillington in the Winkburne seal, and were styled Lords⁴, though, having no baronies or jurisdiction, they were not peers, or lords of parliament. However, they had no voice in synods and councils⁵, as their predecessors the chorepiscopi had⁶. They were limited often as to district, having only certain archdeaconries out of many assigned them⁷, and at and after the Reformation the commission by which they acted was revocable⁸, and this was but a natural consequence of their appointment by their respective diocesans, and their enjoying no jurisdiction; but whether it was so more antiently with the Chorepiscopi may be doubted. Lastly, though the Archbishop of Canterbury shewed his suffragan extraordinary respect whenever he attended him, yet he was treated at the palace, as Mr. Wharton expresses it, *with contempt enough*, being not admitted to

¹ Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 62. Appendix, N° XXII. adding Dr. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491. and M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

² M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

³ Wharton, A. S. l. p. 349.

⁴ Dr. Brett, l. c.

⁵ Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, p. 285. of Appendix.

⁶ Mr. Bingham, l. c.

⁷ See the Memoir on the Winkburne seal, ut supra.

⁸ Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, N° XXII. of Append.

dine at the archbishop's own table, but at the almoner's, or second table¹. Little is known regard to the maintenance of these suffragans; and yet one cannot but suppose, that as they were designed to represent the person of the diocesan and to act for him, some stipend adequate to their dignity and the support of that must have been assigned them. Nothing, however, of this kind appears either in Longland's petition to the Pope, or Archbishop Cranmer's commission to Richard Thornden²; and therefore we are left to imagine, that some private agreement, or stipulation, passed between the parties, the diocesan and suffragan, in respect of the allowance; and this, whatever it was, would certainly be increased by the perquisites and presents, the suffragan would occasionally receive from those whom he served and obliged with his episcopal functions.

Queen Mary, acting always in opposition to her father in religious matters, restored these bishops *in partibus*³; but in the next reign they were again suppressed, and the replaced English titles continued almost to the end of that reign, as we have seen above.

I should be happy, Sir, if I could here present you with a tolerable list of the bishops *in partibus*; Dr. Brett speaks of a catalogue he could give of between 30 and 40 suffragans with foreign titles⁴. Mr. Drake says, the names of several of these subordinate prelates occur in the registers at York, and wonders so exact a man as Mr. Torre omitted taking a catalogue of them⁵: but the words of Mr. Wharton on this subject are still more remarkable; 'that if it pleased God to permit him to finish his *Anglia Sacra*, he should exhibit a perfect succession of suffragan bishops 'in almost all the dioceses of England, for about 200 years before the 'Reformation⁶.' This was written about 1693, but a year before he died; so that, I fear, his labours on this head are entirely lost, and the damage irreparable, as no one, I am persuaded, is at this time, so well qualified to perform the task as Mr. Wharton was. And yet these suffragans were doubtless men of some figure and consequence in their day, and had obtained a character for prudence, sobriety, and learning, all which may be predicated, with some degree of certainty, of Robert Kynge above-mentioned, who in 1542 was made the first bishop of Oxford for his great and conspicuous merits.

The titles I have been able to recover are only these few.

Carboniensis Petrus, 1325. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039. The place must be in Hungary; for the same person, col. 2038, is called *Petrus episcopus Hun-*

¹ Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 258. Dr. Brett commits a small mistake here, by seating him at the third, or steward's table ² Dr. Brett, l. c.

³ Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491.

⁴ Dr. Brett, l. c.

⁵ Drake's Ebor. p. 539.

⁶ Strype, Cranmer, p. 256 of Appendix. See p. 28.

gariae. He was suffragan to Archbishop of Canterbury Walter Reynolds. Thorn, l. c.

Chalcedon. Matthew Makerell, abbot of Burlings, 1535. Register of Longland bishop of Lincoln, whose suffragan he was; see before. He was to exercise jurisdiction within the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow. Chalcedon is in Bithynia.

Callipolis. John Young, 1517. Wood Ath. Ox. I. 663. Gallipoli in Thrace.

Hungary. v. Carboniensis.

Hippolitaneus. John. Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 37. 71. This is conceived to be a corruption, and to mean Hippo in Numidia. See Appendix, p. 256.

John. Suffragan to archbishop Edmund 1240. Ang. Sac. I. p. 349.

Lacedemon. Thomas Woulf. Wood, Ath. Oxon. I. col. 650.

Lydensis. Thomas Bele or Beel. Wood, *ibid.* p. 666. Judæa¹.

Monyonensis. John Bell, bishop of *Mayo* in Ireland, as in Mr. Batteley's Cant. Sacra, p. 602. where he is referred to A. D. 1493, and is the same whom Dr. Harris, History of Kent, p. 491, corruptly calls Monyonensis.

Majorensis, or *Megarensis*. Thomas Vivian. Wood, Athen. I. col. 649. Megara in Greece.

Neapolitanus. John Draper, prior of Christ Church, Hants, surrendered his house 31 Henry VIII. Burnet, Hist. of Ref. I. p. 148. Willis, Mit. Abb. II. p. 204. Geographers give us eight places of this name; it was probably that in Palestine.

Negropont. John Hatton. Strype, Cranmer, p. 37. Eubæa.

----- Richard Wilson. Wood, Ath. I. col. 656.

Navatensis. William Bottlesham, 1382. Strype, Cranmer, p. 36. but this is thought, by Mr. Wharton, to be a corruption of Landavensis. *Ibid.* p. 255. 2d paging.

Philadelphia. Thomas Halam. See Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

----- Thomas Swillington, July 15, 1533. *Ibid.* His jurisdiction was limited to the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Leicester.

Reonens. Robert Kynge, first bishop of Oxford. Greece. Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

Sidon. Thomas Chetham suffragan to Cardinal Pole. Harris, Hist. of Kent. p. 491.

----- Thomas Wellys, living 1511. Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. p. 790. Strype, Cranmer, pp. 36. 58. and Append. pp. 255. Harris, p. 491. Wood, Ath. I. col. 664.

----- Christopher, 1535. Strype, Cranmer, p. 37.

Syrinensis, or *Syrimensis*. John Thornden, alias Thornton. Wood, I. col. 654. Sirmium.

Tynensis. Thomas Cornish. Wood, I. col. 650. an island in the Archipelago, Tine, or Tenos.

¹ Round a bishop, cut in black strokes, on a white stone in the abbey church at Dorchester, in the county of Oxford, is this inscription:

Hic jacet d'us Joannes quo'dam p'oratus de ranton in com. Staffordie, postea abbas mon' de Dorchestre, Lincoln dioces', nec non ep'us lidensis, cujus.....

He was prior of Dorchester about 1510. Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 176. where the epitaph is incorrectly given.

*Upsallensis*¹. Siward, called a *Chorepiscopus*, 1043. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491. Sweden.

It is necessary here to remark, for a conclusion, that some suffragans were ordained without any title, as *Bishops of the Universal Church*, such was Richard Martyn, Strype. Crammer, p. 37. Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. p. 790. 64. These being limited to no diocese, could certainly exercise their function, when required, in all places; and the proceeding seems to be much more rational than assigning a see in *Partibus Infidelium*.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Whittington, Sept. 10, 1784.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

Extract from Bishop LONGLAND's Memorandums, anno Domini 1529, by favour of Messieurs FOSTER and FARDELL, 1784.

Sanctissimo simul ac beatissimo Patri et Domino summoque pontifici, suis humillimus atque addictissimus Johannes, Dei summâ benignitate, et ipsius gratiâ, Lincolnensis ep'us, felicitatem in Domino sempiternam, et subjectionem omnimodam tant' sanctitati debitam, usque ad pedum oscula beatorum. Quoniam, pater sanctissime, n'ra diocesis longe lateque diffunditur, adeo quidem ut cum per ejus amplitudinem, tum per varias insuper causas rationabiles, justas et graves, sepiissime nobis emergentes², sic interesse non possumus et officio fungi, ut onera singula huic eccl'ie n're consueta et debita sufficienter et plene perimplere valeamus, et v'ra sanctitas ap'lica suâ maximâ benignitate ad supplicationem episcoporum in consimili negotio consuevit viros aliquot de quorum vita et honestate eidem sanctitati constare poterit, in Coepiscopos atque suffraganeos ex causis ejusemodi justis et legitimis promovere, non diffisus sum humiliter, supplicanter, et ex intimis præcordiis beatissime v're sanctitati verabilem et religiosum virum Thomam Halam, priorem domûs sive prioratus de Newstede juxta Stanfordiam, ordinis sancti Augustini Lincoln' diocesis, moribus et sacrarum Prarum scientia preditum ac pollutum com'endatissimum facere, humiliter et devote supplicans, quatenus eundem Thomam priorem in suffraganeum et Coepiscopum ex v'ra gratia singulari promovere dignetur vestra sanctitas, ut in causis premissis ceterisque circa pastorem curam infra diocesim meam et alibi exercendis, in exonerationem conscientie mee, mihi suffragari possit. Sique vestra sanctitas premissa humilime postulata concesserit, mihi que jam in hac necessitate subvenerit, rem Deo gratam eccl'ie Lincoln' pernecessarium atque utilem, et mihi imprimis optatam atque utilem, et mihi imprimis optatam atque acceptissimam faciet. Et ego quantas possum vestre sanctitati gratias habiturus sum, et fideliter ac semper oraturus, ut ipsa vestra sanctitas diutissime felicissima vivat, atque ecclesie claves inter Christi fideles in pace custodiat et felicissime gubernet. Dat' in ædibus meis Holbournensibus juxta Londinum, tertiis idibus Maias.

¹ In the north cross aisle of Wells cathedral is an altar tomb, inscribed round the ledge, Obiit supradictus dominus Thomas Tinensis ep'us tercio die mensis Julii, anno Domini mccccxiii. ejus anime men.

² Longland was at this time confessor to the king.

* * In Dr. Brett's "Account of Church-Government, and Govern-
 nore," 2d edit. 1710, pp. 242, 243, is a translation of Henry Wharton's
 Latin in his 8vo "Hist. De Ep'is et Decanis Londinensib', &c." p. 124.
 The passage in the original ends thus: "De Petro [episcopo Corbanensi,
 " seu (ut alibi dici solet) Corbariensi] aliisque sedis Londinensis Chorepis-
 " copis, fusius posthac (Deo volente) agemus in opere peculiari de Chore-
 " piscopis Angliæ; quorum successionem propemodum justam in singulis
 " ferè diocesibus contexui; et in diocesi sane Londinensi hand pauciores
 " quam 28 (quorum Petrus fuit secundus) inter annos 1312 et 1540 isto
 " munere perfunctos inveni." Upon which Brett had this observation:
 " Now the collection made by this very learned and industrious Antiquary,
 " as far as relates to the diocese of London at least, must needs be a con-
 " tinued succession. For the space of time between the years 1312 and
 " 1540 is but 228 years, in which time a succession of 28 Chorepiscopi
 " will admit of but eight years continuance for each person in that office
 " one with another. But this great man died so soon, that he lived not to
 " publish this, and many other useful books he had designed for the pub-
 " lick." See Mr. Lewis's preceding Essay, for a passage occurring in
 Wharton's Letter, above referred to, p. 256. See before, p. 25. All
 that has been recovered on this subject is here subjoined.

A LIST
OF THE
SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS IN ENGLAND,

DRAWN UP BY THE LATE

REV. HENRY WHARTON, M.A.*

AND

FAITHFULLY TRANSCRIBED FROM HIS ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE

LAMBETH LIBRARY, A. D. 1769.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis CANTUARIENSIS.

Siwardus	Ep'us Upsallensis, abbas Abendonæ Eadsini archiep'i Chorep'us factus 1044. obiit 1049. Vide Ang. Sac. I. 106. 167. 55. 238. 791. S. 20.
Godwinus	Ep'us S. Martini, obiit 1061, 7 id. Martii. Vide Angl. Sacr. tom. I. p. 798. 150. 390.
Anschitillus	Ep'um fuisse Somnerus conjecit Antiq. Cant. p. 300. Certe in concilio London' 1075. proxime post ep'os ante omnes abbates subscripsit.
Robertus	Ep'us Olomusensis 1221. S. 148. F. 117.
Johannes	Suffraganeus ep'us archiep'i Cant' 1240. I. 349. Ep'us Moraviensis 1283. S. 151.
[Laurentius de S. Martino.]	Ep'us Roffensis 1254. F. 104.
Walterus	Ep'us Rosanensis 1273. S. 148. F. 117.
Carbricus	Ep'us Mathhotensis 1273. S. 148. F. 117. Ep'us Clonfertensis suffraganeus in diocesi Cant' 1296. F. 102.

* List of Wharton's MSS. as numbered (1784) in the Lambeth Library.

Formerly.	now.	Formerly.	now.	Formerly.	now.	Formerly.	now.
A.	577.	G.	1052.	N.	959.	T.	wanting.
B.	578.	H.	956.	O.	586.	U.	wanting.
C.	579.	I.	583.	P.	587.	W.	592.
D.	580.	K.	584.	Q.	588.	X.	593.
E.	581.	L.	585.	R.	589.	Y.	594.
F.	582.	M.	943.	S.	590.	Z.	595.

A.A. B.B. given by H. W. to the Library of St. John's College, Oxon.—D.D. F.F. and K.K. wanting.

Johannes

Johannes	Ep'us Landavensis 1312. L. 22. 463.
Rolandus	Ep'us Ardmacanensis 1323. S. 148. F. 117.
Petrus	Ep'us Corbaniensis 1324. F. 104. ab archiep'o tunc postulatus a monachis Cant' sed non da[tus].
Hamo de Hethe	Ep'us Roffensis 1333. F. 104.
Cæsarius	Ep'us B. Mariæ de Rosis, suffraganeus archiep'i Cant 1349. F. 105. L. 19.
Ricardus	Archiep'us Nazarenus, suffraganeus ejusdem 1349. F. 136. S. 26. 136.
[Joh. Pascall]	Ep'us Landavensis 1348. L. 19. 24. 461.
Benedictus	Ep'us Bangorensis 1416. S. 30
Johannes	Ep'us Dromorensis suffraganeus 1419. 1426. S. 30.
Johannes	Ep'us Anchoradensis 1424. S. 30.
Ricardus	Ep'us Roffensis 1435. 1452. S. 30.
Johannes	Ep'us Olensis 1443. S. 30.
	Ep'us Joppensis et prior de Comwell suffraganeus archiep'i Cant. fuit ab anno 1471. Vide L. 82.
Richardus	Ep'us Roffensis, suffraganeus archiep'i Cant' ab anno 1439 ad 1465, quando obiit in rectoria sua de Otteford. Vide L. 80. 82.
Johannes	Ep'us Insulensis, et rector eccl'æ de Mersham, suffraganeus archiep'i Cant' fuit ab anno 1465 ad 1467. Vide L. 82. S. 29.
Willelmus	Ep'us Sidoniensis, suffraganeus archiep'i Cant' ab anno 1468. Erat ex ordine nigrorum canonicorum L. 82.
	Ep'us Dorobernensis ordinis Carmel. Suffraganeus archiep'i Cant' fuit ab anno 1469. <i>See I. 64.</i>
Richardus Martin	Sine certo titulo suffraganeus archiep'i Cant' Vide I. 64. 790. S. 30. 134. 31.
<i>John of Mayo. - See Will of Archbp. Dene.</i>	
Thomas Wells	Ep'us Sidoniæ suffraganeus archiep'i Cant. Vide I. 64. 790. K. 228. S. 32. ✕
Johannes Thornton	Ep'us Syrymensis, suffraganeus Warhami archiep'i Cant'. Vide O. 559. 639. 640. K. 228. R. 172. F. 111. 116. <i>Prior of St. Martin & Dover.</i>
Richardus Yngworth	Prior de Langley. Ep'us suffraganeus Dovorensis. Vide R. 23. B. 358. F. 116. R. 172. S. 33. L. 759. B. 358.
Richardus Thornden	Ep'us Dovorensis. Vide B. 360. O. 586. F. 134. S. 33. B. 360.
Thomas Chetham	Ep'us Sidoniensis, suffraganeus archiep'i Cant'. Vide B. 361. O. 586.
Richardus Rogers	Ep'us Dovorensis. Vide B. 381. O. 587.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis LONDINENSIS.

David	Ep'us Menevensis 1312. 1327. S. 2. 6.
Petrus	Ep'us Corbariensis, obiit 1331. R. 158. F. 81. S. 6. 7.
Richardus	Archiep'us Nazarensis 1361. L. 379.
Willelmus	Ep'us Tornacensis, consecratus 1385. L. 379.
Johannes	Ep'us Derensis 1392. L. 379.
Johannes	Ep'us Glasguensis 1393. L. 379.
Willelmus	Ep'us Basiliensis 1394. 1399. L. 379.
Willielmus	Ep'us Bangorensis 1418. L. 380.
Johannes	Ep'us Surronensis 1417. 1422. L. 380.
Johannes	Ep'us Dromorensis 1423. 1432. L. 379. 380.
Johannes	Ep'us Lismorensis 1424. L. 380.
Richardus	Ep'us Rosensis 1434. 1441. L. 380.
Johannes	Ep'us Olensis 1436. 1446. L. 380.
Johannes	Ep'us Clonfertensis 1443. L. 380.
Thomas	Ep'us Rathburensis [vel Rathlurensis] 1489. L. 380. 381. S. 134. [Vide Waræum de Præsulibus Hibern. p. 67.]
Jacobus	Ep'us Darensis 1491. L. 380. S. 134.
Thomas	Ep'us Pavadensis 1492. L. 380. S. 165.
Johannes	Ep'us Olenensis 1497. L. 381.
Georgius	Ep'us Dromorensis 1497. L. 381.
Johannes	Ep'us Majonensis 1499. L. 381.
Richardus	Ep'us Olonensis 1501. L. 381.
Edwardus	Ep'us Calliponensis 1503. L. 381.
Thomas Wolf	Ep'us Lacedæmonensis, amotus circa 1510. R. 172. L. 381.
Johannes Younge	Ep'us Callipolensis, consecratus 1513. R. 173. L. 381. 382.
Thomas Bele	Ep'us Lyddensis, floruit 1520—1530. R. 172. L. 381. 376.
Thomas Chetham	Ep'us Sidoniensis, floruit 1530—1537. B. 361. L. 381. F. 49.
Johannes Hodgskin	Ep'us Bedfordensis, consecratus 1537. R. 23. 172. L. 376. L. 382. B. 358.
Johannes Holt	Ep'us Lyddensis, obiit 1540. R. 171.
Johannes Sterne consecratus 1592. B. 361.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis WINTONIENSIS.

Ep'us Neopolitanus. 1539. R. 171.

Thomas Bp. of Down. left in Bp. See. 1245-37 persep. later. Coll. Bp. 1799.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis ELIENSIS.

Willelmus	Ep'us Panadensis 1524. R. 171.
Willelmus More	Ep'us Colcestrensis, consecratus 1536. I. 550. 676. 685. R. 172. B. 357.
Nicolaus Shaxton	. . . 1547—1557. B. 362.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis NORWICENSIS.

Gilbertus de Norwico	Ep'us Hamensis, obiit 1287. F. 99. R. 158. S. 148. <i>x not found</i>
Benedictus de Norfolcia	Ep'us Cardicensis 1340. R. 158.
Thomas Pascal	Ep'us Scutariensis 1340. R. 134. 158. <i>x</i>
Thomas Edwardston	Archiep'us . . . obiit 1396. R. 158.
Johannes Leycester	Archiep'us Smirnensis 1413—1423. L. 609. 622. F. 99. R. 158. S. 148. <i>Reliquatibus Bp'is 172.</i>
Robertus	Ep'us Imelicensis 1424. L. 609. 613.
Robertus	Ep'us Gradensis 1426—1446. L. 609. 613. <i>x not found.</i>
Thomas Scropes, alias Bradley	Ep'us Dromorensis, 1450—1477. L. 613. F. 99. R. 159. <i>x</i> T. 31.
Johannes	Ep'us Roffensis 1466—1474. L. 622.
Florentius Wolley	Clowchoriensis Ep'us 1478—1486. L. 613. F. 116.
Edmundus	Ep'us Calcedonensis 1502. L. 609.
. Underwood	Ep'us 1531. L. 611. <i>x not found.</i>
Johannes Salisbury	Ep'us Thetfordensis, consecratus 1536. I. 419. R. 172. B. 357.
Thomas Mannyng	Ep'us Ipswicensis, consecratus 1536. I. 419. R. 172. S. 154. B. 357.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis LICHFELDENSIS.

Johannes Stokes	Ep'us Glascuensis 1321. I. 447.
Johannes	Ep'us Triburiensis 1407. R. 171. S. 156.
Johannes	Ep'us Insulensis 1450. S. 156.
Ricardus	Ep'us Sodorensis 1452. S. 31. 156.
Johannes Bell	Ep'us Dunensis et Conorensis 1453. S. 31.
	Ep'us Majorensis 1503. L. 466. F. 149. 157.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis WELLENSIS.

Sigfridus	Ep'us ex Norwegiâ ante Conquestum. I. p. ult.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Christopolitanus 1385. S. 47.
Johannes Grenlan	Ep'us Soltaniensis 1401. L. 727. I. 571.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Chrysopolitanus 1403. L. 727.
Stephanus	Ep'us Rossensis 1410. L. 727.
Ricardus	Ep'us Katensis 1414—1436. L. 727.
Johannes	Ep'us Olensis 1437—1443. L. 727.

Jacobus

Jacobus	Ep'us Akadensis 1443—1451. L. 727. R. 171.
Jacobus idem	Ep'us Bangorensis 1453, 1454. L. 727.
Johannes	Ep'us Tinensis 1459—1479. L. 727, 728. I. 574. R. 171.
Johannes	Ep'us Rossensis 1479, 1481. L. 728. R. 171.
Thomas Barett	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1482—1485. L. 728. R. 171.
Thomas Cornish	Ep'us Tinensis 1486—1513. L. 728. I. 575. R. 172. F. 116. S. 103.
Thomas Wolf	Ep'us Lacedaemonensis 1513. L. 728. I. 577. R. 172.
Thomas Chard	Ep'us Solubriensis 1514—1516. L. 728. I. 577. B. 359.
Johannes	Ep'us Majorensis 1519. L. 728. I. 577. R. 171.
Hugo	Ep'us Midensis 1519. L. 728.
Willelmus Gilbert	Ep'us Majorensis 1519—1526. L. 728. I. 577. R. 172.
Willelmus Finche	Ep'us Tauntonensis, consecratus 1538. I. 577. R. 172. B. 359.
Alexander Barkeley	Ep'us . . . obiit 1552. R. 171.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis LINCOLNIENSIS.

Ælfgarus	Ex-episcopus Helneamensis 1016. I. pag. ult.
Elwinus	Ex ep'us Helneamensis 1025. I. 405. 608.
Osmundus	Ep'us ex Suediâ 1060 Vide Scriptor. Ang. XV. p. 514.
Garniel	Ep'us Sodorensis, circa 1100. L. 173. <i>heogme. i. x. i. r. 11. 113</i>
Christiernus	Ep'us ex Daniâ 1070. Vide Chronol. Sax. Gibsoni, p. 176. <i>Reginald ip. Clague (Clonensis). suff. to Rich? N. 1</i>
Galfridus Grandefelde	Ep'us . . . 1340. R. 158. <i>Lincol. 1278. Ricardus I. suff. to Rich. I. 393.</i>
Willelmus Egmunde	Ep'us Pissinensis, 1390. R. 158. <i>Lincol. 1278. Ricardus I. suff. to Rich. I. 393.</i>
Thomas	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1449. S. 30. <i>Lincol. 1278. Ricardus I. suff. to Rich. I. 393.</i>
Thomas	Ep'us Rathlurensis 1484. S. 134.
Johannes	Ep'us Callipolensis 1522. S. 32.
Johannes Tynmouth	Ep'us Argosiensis obiit 1524. R. 172. S. 135.
Mattheus Makarel	Ep'us . . . 1535. R. 171.
Robertus Kynge	Ep'us Rovenensis 1539. R. 172. F. 118. B. 357.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis SARISBURIENSIS.

Rodulphus	Ep'us de Norwegia 1050. L. 54.
Godefridus	Ep'us Assavensis 1165—1175. L. 54.
	Ep'us Menevensis 1316. S. 114.
Robertus Petyt	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1326. S. 114.
Robertus	Ep'us Senaseopolensis 1388. S. 124. F. 159. L. 379.
Johannes	Ep'us Sodorensis 1390. S. 124.
Johannes	Ep'us Glasguensis 1396. S. 120.
Henricus	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1397. S. 120.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Chrysopolitanus 1401—1406. S. 120.
Johannes	Ep'us Kallipolensis 1407. S. 120.

E

Willelmus

Willelmus	Ep'us Solubriensis 1409. S. 121.
Johannes	Ep'us Soltaniensis 1409. S. 121.
Ricardus	Ep'us Katenensis 1414—1438. S. 121. 123. 126.
Johannes	Ep'us Ciconensis 1420. S. 123.
Johannes	Ep'us Enahdunensis 1421. S. 123. 126. 129.
Johannes	Archiep'us Tuamensis 1425. S. 123.
Robertus	Ep'us Imelacensis 1435—1441. S. 126. 129.
Jacobus	Ep'us Akadensis 1443—1449. S. 129.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Landavensis 1453. S. 133.
Ricardus	Ep'us Rosiensis 1454. S. 132.
Jacobus	Ep'us Bangoriensis 1451. S. 432.
Simon	Ep'us Connerensis 1459—1481. S. 132.
Jacobus	Ep'us Ardakadensis 1466. S. 132.
Augustinus	Ep'us Liddensis 1493—1499. S. 134.
Johannes Bell	Ep'us Mironensis 1501. L. 84. 466. F. 146.
Willelmus	Ep'us Saloniensis 1508—1517. S. 136.
Johannes	Ep'us Argolicensis 1510. S. 135.
Rogerus	Ep'us Liddensis 1517. S. 136.
Johannes Pynnock	Ep'us Syenensis 1518—1535. S. 136. 137.
Thomas Bickley, alias Morley	Ep'us Marlebergensis, cons. 1537. R. 172. B. 358.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis HEREFORDENSIS.

Robertus	Ep'us Prisinensis 1360. L. 769.
Johannes Warre	Ep'us Cumanagiensis 1371. L. 769.
Robertus	Ep'us Archiliensis 1386. L. 769.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Dunkeldensis 1404. L. 769.
Matthæus	Ep'us Ebronensis, circa 1410. L. 769.
Ricardus	Ep'us Akadensis, circa 1430. L. 770.
Galfridus	Ep'us Kildarensis 1447. L. 770.
Johannes	Ep'us Roffensis, circa 1475. L. 770.
Robertus	Ep'us Menevensis . . . L. 770.
Ricardus	Ep'us Olonensis, circa 1480. L. 770.
Thomas Hartperry	Ep'us Clonensis, circa 1490. L. 770.
Philippus Pinson	Archiep'us Tuamensis 1503. R. 172.
Radulfus	Ep'us Ascalonensis 1504. L. 770.
Thomas	Ep'us Lachorensis, circa 1510. L. 770.
Andreas Whitmay	Ep'us Chrysopolitanus, circa 1540. L. 771.
Johannes	Ep'us Panadensis, circa 1545. L. 771.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis CARLEOLENSIS.

Johannes Kite	Archiep'us Thebanus et ep'us Carleol. factus 1521. G. 152.
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CHO-

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis WIGORNIENSIS.

Johannes de Monemutha	Ep'us Landavensis 1297—1390. L. 699. S. 162.
Anianus	Ep'us Bangorensis 1311—1313. L. 669.
Gilbertus	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1313. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep'us Clonfertensis 1322. L. 699.
	Archiep'us Nazarensis 1350. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep'us Presinensis 1373—1375. L. 699.
Nicholaus	Ep'us Dunkeldensis 1392—1421. L. 699.
Willelmus	Ep'us Pharensis 1395. L. 699. S. 162.
Johannes	Ep'us Triburiensis 1416. L. 699.
Stephanus	Ep'us Roffensis 1420. L. 699.
Thomas	Ep'us Chrysopolitanus 1420. L. 699.
Richardus	Ep'us Achadensis 1426. 1433. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep'us Imelacensis 1433. L. 699.
Johannes	Ep'us Clonfertensis 1443. L. 699.
Jacobus	Ep'us Achadensis 1443. L. 699.
Henricus Holbeach	Episcopus Bristolensis 1540. L. 700. I. 550. R. 172. B. 358.
Ricardus	Ep'us Dunensis 1465—1479. L. 699.
Willelmus	Ep'us Sidoniensis 1480. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep'us Menevensis 1481. L. 699.
Ricardus	Ep'us Olonensis 1482—1491. L. 699.
Hugo	Ep'us Menevensis 1492. L. 699.
Georgius	Ep'us Dromorensis 1497. L. 700.
Thomas	Ep'us Tinensis 1498. L. 700.
Donatus	Ep'us Imelacensis 1500. L. 700.
Ricardus	Ep'us Olonensis 1501. L. 700. R. 172.
Edwardus	Ep'us Callipolensis 1503. L. 700.
Radulfus	Ep'us Ascolonensis 1503—1523. L. 700. L. 84.
Johannes	Ep'us Panadensis 1526—1531. L. 700.
Andreas Whitmaye	Ep'us Chrysopolitanus 1526—1541. L. 700 R. 172. B. 358.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis DUNELMENSIS.

Thomas Radcliff	Ep'us Dromorensis 1487. I. 778. R. 158. <i>1482, Radcliff's 51" 10</i>
Ricardus	Ep'us Naturensis, consecratus 1513. L. 381.
Thomas Spark	Ep'us Berwicensis, consecratus 1536. I. 783, 784. R. 173, 174. B. 359.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis EBORACENSIS.

Augustinus Notyngham	Ep'us Laodicensis 1310. R. 160.
David	Ep'us Recreensis 1315. R. 173.

Rolandus

Rolandus	Ex Archiep'us Armachanus 1332. R. 173.
Richardus	Ep'us Serviensis 1370—1397. L. 787.
Robertus	Ep'us Donkeldensis 1380—1384. L. 787.
Hugo	Archiep'us Damascenus 1350. R. 173.
Oswaldus	Ep'us Candidicassensis 1391—1397. L. 787.
Robertus Worsop	Ep'us . . . 1350. R. 160.
Galfridus	Ep'us Miliensis 1361—1364. L. 787.
Thomas	Ep'us Magnatiensis 1365. L. 787.
Robertus	Ep'us Lambrensis 1366. L. 787. <i>1570. Miliq. 4. Sed lincus, Huchon (S.S) 1:124611 4.</i>
Willelmus de Northburge	Ep'us Pharensis 1400. R. 173. L. 787.
Johannes	Ep'us Lomerciensis 1418. L. 789.
Johannes Greenlaw	Ep'us Soltaniensis 1421. R. 173. L. 787.
Johannes	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1417—1420. L. 789.
Nicolaus	Ep'us Dromorensis 1420—1445. L. 789.
Richardus Mesinus	Ep'us Dromorensis 1460. R. 160. L. 789.
Johannes	Ep'us Philipolensis 1452. R. 173. L. 789.
Johannes	Ep'us Insulensis 1452—1463. L. 789.
Willelmus	Ep'us Dromorensis 1463—1501. L. 789. <i>1466. Huchon (S.S) 1:124611 4f.</i>
Johannes Hatton	Ep'us Nigropontensis 1504. R. 173. L. 789.
Richardus Wylson	Ep'us Nigropontanus 1515. R. 173.
Willelmus	Ep'us Dariensis 1530. R. 173. L. 791.
Willelmus	Ep'us Ascalonensis 1535. L. 791.
Robertus Silvester, alias Pursglove	Ep'us Hullensis 1537, 1538. L. 791. B. 359. B.
Ricardus Barnes	Ep'us Nottinghamiensis 1567—1573. L. 791.

CHOREPISCOPUS Diocesis LANDAVENSIS.

Johannes Bird	Ep'us Penrethanus, cons. 1537. R. 172. B. 357.
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CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis ASSAVENSIS.

Ludovicus Thomas	Ep'us Salopiensis, cons. 1537. R. 172. B. 357.
Johannes Bradley	Ep'us Shaftoniensis, cons. 1539. R. 172. B. 359.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis EXONIENSIS.

.	Ep'us Leghlinensis 1275. S. 71.
Robertus	Ep'us Clonfertensis 1324. S. 76.
Ricardus	Ep'us Waterfordensis 1338. S. 81.
Ricardus filius Radulphi	Archiep'us Armachanus 1347. S. 86. 84. 88.
Johannes Warre	Ep'us Cumanagiensis 1355—1384. S. 87. 91. 92.
Henricus	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1395—1398. S. 93.
Henricus Nony	Ep'us Ardachensis 1396. S. 93.
Johannes Dunnowe	Ep'us Limericensis, obiit 1489. S. 103.
Willelmus	Ep'us Solubriensis 1415—1417. S. 93.

Ricardus

Ricardus	Ep'us Catenensis 1417. S. 94. 98.
Willelmus	Ep'us Catenensis 1419. S. 94.
Johannes	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1438. S. 98.
Johannes	Ep'us Olensis 1442. S. 98.
Jacobus	Ep'us Akadensis 1450. S. 97, 98.
Jacobus	Ep'us Bangorensis 1454. S. 97. 101.
Rodericus	Ep'us Arlatensis 1455. S. 97, 98. 100, 101.
Johannes	Ep'us Clonfertensis 1447. S. 98.
Thomas	Ep'us Enachdunensis 1458. S. 101.
Johannes	Ep'us Tinensis 1461. S. 101.
Simon	Ep'us Connerensis 1463. S. 101.
Jacobus	Ep'us Ardakadensis 1478. S. 103.
Thomas Cornish	Ep'us Tinensis 1487—1498. S. 97. 103, 104. 107.
Augustinus	Ep'us Liddensis 1493. S. 104.
.	Ep'us Sebastiensis 1506. S. 107.
Thomas Vivian	Ep'us Majorensis R. 172. Megarensis 1518. S. 107, 108.
Johannes Bell	Ep'us Mironensis 1501. S. 84. 466. F. 146. 149.
Thomas Chard	Ep'us Solubriensis 1512. R. 172. S. 105, 106, 107, 108. B. 359.
Willelmus Fawell	Ep'us Hipponensis 1550. R. 172. S. 63. 67. 77. 107, 108. B. 360.

Chorepiscopi Cænobiorum Exemptorum.

S. A L B A N I.

Johannes	Ep'us Hertfertensis ante 1250. G. 646. anno 1244. Paris, p. 626.
Richardus	Ep'us Bangorensis 1254—1259. G. 646.
Cæsarius	Ep'us B. Mariæ de Rosis 1349. L. 387.
Robertus	Ep'us Lambrensis 1384. L. 387.

S. E D M U N D I.

Willelmus	Archiep'us Ragusiæ Medorum 1275. L. 73
Rolandus	Archiep'us Armachanus 1335. L. 622.
.	Archiep'us Damascenus 1344. L. 475.
Johannes	Ep'us Surrentinus 1414. L. 622.
Johannes	Archiep'us Smyrnensis 1418. L. 622.
Robertus	Ep'us Imelicensis 1430. L. 622.

CHOREPISCOPUS Diocesis WESTMON'.

Ricardus [Young]	Ep'us Bangorensis 1401. L. 615.
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CHOREPISCOPI Diocesium Incertarum.

Radulfus	Archiep'us Tarentasiensis 1258. S. 68.
Percevallus	Ep'us Nebiensis 1312—1332. F. 108.
Willelmus Alnwick	Ep'us Invenaciensis 1330—1332. F. 108.
Henricus	Ep'us Tanensis, Adamus Gabulensis, Johannes de Montcsono Abiensis 1345. F. 108.
Simon Akadensis	Robertus Senascolensis Ep'us 1385. L. 379. F. 149.
Nicolaus de Neritono	Ep'us Davaliensis, Johannes Mundel, Archiep'us Trapezuntinus 1391. F. 108, 109.
Thomas Crispopolitanensis	Johannes Sorensis, Thomas Constantiensis, Ep'i 1401. L. 727.
Thomas Botyler	Ep'us Christinopolitanus post Johannis ep'i mortem factus 1395. F. 109.
Thomas	Ep'us Lamburgensis 1362. S. 26.
Hugo	Archiep'us Damascenus 1346. S. 86.
Galfridus	Archiep'us Damascenus } Anno 1370. S. 90.
Johannes	Ep'us Ayobanensis }
Johannes Ricardus Blunt	Ep'us Aconensis post obitum Nicolai; Benedictus Nicolai; ep'us Laodicensis, post obitum Martini; Stephanus Petri, ep'us Nathuanensis, post translat. Joh'is ad Soltaniensem. } facti 1400. F. 109.
Willelmus Gwaplode	Ep'us Trerensis. S. 148.
Johannes Balsham	Ep'us Archiliensis. S. 148.
Johannes Hollen	Ep'us Islandiæ 1427. L. 683.
Ricardus Coventre	Ep'us Ceriniensis. S. 148.
Robertus Hyrtlesham	Ep'us Damascopolensis. S. 148.
David Chirburius	Ep'us Dromorensis. R. 159.
Willelmus	Ep'us Artfordensis 1474. L. 754.
Carolus	Ep'us Elnensis 1477. L. 460.
Johannes Bloxwych	Ep'us Holensis. S. 148.
Thomas	Ep'us Panadensis 1505. S. 165. F. 142.
Willelmus How	Ep'us Aurensis 1526. R. 172.
Johannes Stanywell	Ep'us Poletensis, abbas de Parshore 1534. Y. 144. B. 361.
Johannes Stanywell	Ep'us Poletensis, obiit 1553. R. 172.

Episcopi Suffraganei sive Chorepiscopi in Angliâ, ante Reformationem, titulos acceperunt;

Sive ab Archiepiscopatibus, atque ii erant,

Armachanus. *N. B.* Impressus est *Romæ* 1514, 4to, liber cui titulus
Casseliensis. Provinciale omnium eccl'arum Cathedralium
Dublinensis. universi orbis (ex libro Cancellariæ Aposto-
Damascenus seu *Damascopolensis.* tolicæ), una cum practica stilo et formis Can-
Ragusie Medorum. cellariæ Apostolicæ, &c.
Heracleensis. Ex hoc adnotavi nomina variantia ep'atuum
Smirnenensis. sequentium; et in ep'atibus, unicuique suam,
Nazarenus. cui subjacet, metropolim assignavi.
Thebanus.
Tarentasiensis.
Upsallensis.
Tnamensis.
Trapezuntinus.

Seu ab Episcopatibus, atque ii erant,
 Vel in regnis vicinis, ut

W A L L I A.

Menevensis. Menevensis ib'm.
Landavensis, Landavensis ib'm.
Bangorensis. Bangoriensis ib'm.
Assavensis. Assav. et Assoensis, et de S'c'o Asap, tres distincti ep'atus fiunt in
 d'c'o libro.

In Scotiâ ep'atus sunt omnes exenti ib'm.

S C O T I A.

S. Andreæ. S. Andreæ, ordinis S. Augustini ib'm.
Aberdonensis. Aberdoniensis ib'm.
Argatheliensis, seu *Lismorensis.* Lismoren. ib'm.
Brechinensis. Brechinensis ib'm.
Cathanesiensis. Cathanensis ib'm.
Dumblanensis.
Dunkeldensis. Dunkeldensis ib'm.
Gallovidiensis, seu *Candidacasensis*—in Angliâ, sub Archiep'o Ebor'; sic d'et's lib'.
Glascuensis. Glasnensis ib'm.
Insulensis, seu *Sodorensis.* Sordorensis ib'm.
Moraviensis, seu *Elginensis.* Moraviensis ib'm.
Orcadensis. Horchadensis, sub Arch' Nidrosiensi, ib'm.
Rossensis. Rossensis, seu Rossimacensis, ib'm.
 d'nus n'r' Sixtus IV. Papa 16 cal. Sept. anno pont' 1°, eccl'am S. An-
 dreæ in Scotia in Archiepalem erexit, et ei Suffraganeos dedit om-
 nes supradictos. ib'm.

Jubernensis. ib'm.

HIBERNIA.

H I B E R N I A.

- Ackadensis* Tuam. *Achadensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Alachadensis }
Alladensis Tuam. *Aladensis* ib'm.
Ardachadensis Armach. *Ardakadensis* ib'm.
Ardfertensis. Cassel. *Arpferrensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Arofordensis }
Clonensis Cassel. *Cluanensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Clonensis }
Clonfertensis Tuam. *Clonferdensis* ib'm.
Clonmacnoisensis Armach. omissus ib'm.
Clochorensis Armach. *Clochorensis* ib'm.
Connorensis Armach. *Converniensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Connorensis }
 Comarensis }
Corcagiensis Cassel. *Coikagensis* ib'm.
Darensis Dublin. Dublin. *Caldarensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Darensis }
Derensis Armach. *Dairriensis* ib'm.
Dromorensis Armach. omissus ib'm.
Duacensis Tuam. *Duacensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Enachdunensis }
Dunensis Armach. *Lundunensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Lugudunensis }
 Dunnensis }
Elphinensis Tuam. *Elfinensis* ib'm.
Fenaborensis, sive *Kilfenorensis* Cassel. *Funavorensis* ib'm.
Fernensis Dublin. *Fervensis* ib'm.
Imelacensis Cassel. *Imelicensis* ib'm.
Kilmorencis, sive *Triburnensis*, Armach.
Laonensis, sive *Killalaonensis*, Cassel *Laoniensis*.
Leghlinensis Dublin. *Leghlinensis* ib'm.
Limericensis Cassel. *Limeric* vel *Lumuniensis* ib'm.
Lismorencis Cassel. *Lismorensis* ib'm.
Midensis Armach. *Medensis* ib'm.
Ossoriensis Dublin. *Osornensis* ib'm.
Rapotensis Armach. *Raclobenensis* } distincti ib'm.
 Rapotensis }
Rossensis Cassel. *Rossensis* ib'm.
Waterfordensis Cassel. *Watrafordensis* ib'm.

Sodrensis vel *Insulan'*.

M A N N I A.

Sodorensis seu *Mannensis*, sub Arch' *Nidrosiensis* ib'm.

Additi

Additi in dicto Libro.

Dunkaldensis. Armach.
Ergadiensis. Armach.
Dundaleelglacensis. Armach.
Rathlurensis. Armach.
Danligiorensis. Armach.
Dambensis. Armach.
Dunimarensis. Armach.
Glandebatensis. Dublin.
Insulanus. Cassel.
Athajensis. Cassel.
Carithagiensis. Cassel.
Derostulichilensis. Cassel.
Vivalacensis. Cassel.
Decellubrichensis. Cassel.
Deroscomensis. Tuam.
Decholomensis. Tuam.
Dechovatrensis. Tuam.
Dethelmundnachensis. Tuam.
Suaccensis. Tuam.

Vel in partibus exteris, ut

Abiensis—Aboensis in Suetiâ sub Arch' Upsalensi.
Aconensis—sub Archiep'o Tirenſi.
Anchoradensis—Anteradensis, sub Patriarcha Antiocheno.
Archiliensis—[in Numidia.]
Ardinacanensis—Qre Ardagh.
Argosiensis seu *Argolic*—sub' Arch' Corinthiensi.
Arlutensis.
Ascalonensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Aurensis—in Africa sub Arch' Carthaginensi.
Ayobanensis—
Basiliensis—in Alamannia sub' Arch' Bisuntino.
Calcedonensis—[in Bithynia, sub Patr' Hierosoloni'.]
Callipolensis—sub Arch' Irachiensi.
Cardicensis—Scardonensis in Slavoniâ sub Arch' Spalatensi.
Cardic'—sub Arch' Larissensi.
Ceriniensis—Coranna in Arabiâ sub' Arch' Bostrensi.
Chrysopolitanus—seu Christo— in Arabia sub Arch' Bostrensi.
Christopol'—sub Arch' Phillippensi.
Ciconensis—[Qre *Cicenensis*, interfuit Concilio Pisano, A. 1409.]
Constantiensis—in Siriâ.
Corbariensis—in Croatia.
Cumanagiensis. Comanas, in Lybia sub Arch' Nazareno.

- Davaliensis*—sub Arch' Atheniensi.
Ebronensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Elnensis—[Perpignan in Roussillon—vel *Elanensis* sub Patr' Hierosol.]
Enachdunensis—in Hibernia sub Archiep'o Tuamensi.
Gabulensis—sub Patriarchâ Antiochino.
Gradensis—in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosiensi.
Hamensis [in Siria.]
Hertfertensis. f. Ardfert.
Hipponensis—in Lybiâ sub Arch' Nazareno.
Holensis—[in Islandia.]
Joppensis—in Siriâ.
Islandensis.
Juvenuciensis—in Apuliâ sub Arch' Barensi.
Katensis, seu *Katenensis*. Cathaniensis in Siciliâ sub Archiep'o Montis regalis.
Lachorensis—sub Arch' Aquisicensi.
Lambrensis. [Qre Lambiritanus, in Numidia.]
Lamburgensis.
Lacedæmonensis [in Peloponneso.]
Laodicensis—sub Patriarcha Antiochena.
Lomerciensis.
Lyddensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Majnatiensis [Q. Magnetensis sub Archiep' Bracarensi in Portugallia.]
Majonensis, seu *Majoren'*, in Palestina, sub Arch' Nazareno.
Muthhotensis [in secunda Theb'aide.]
Megarensis—sub Arch' Atheniensi.
Miliensis. [in Numidia.]
Mironensis—Mirensis in Libia, sub Arch' Nazareno.
Nathuanensis.
Naturensis—sub Patriarchâ C. P.
Nebiensis—Nubiensis in Corsica sub Arch' Januensi.
Neapolitanus, in Siria.
Nigropontanus—sub Arch' Atheniensi.
Olensis seu *Olenensis*, *Olensis* vel *Olerensis*, in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosieni.
Olumusensis. Olonen' sub Arc. Patracensi in Græciâ.
Panadensis seu *Pavaden'* sub Patriarchâ C. P.
Pharensis—Farensis in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Spalatensi.
Philippolensis—Pharensis in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosiensi.
Pissinensis—[sub Archiep' Rhodi.]
Poletensis—in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Antibarensi.
Prisinensis. Q. Pristinensis, in Servia.]
Rathburensis—in Hiberniâ sub Arc' Armachano.
Recreensis—[in Romania.]
Rosanensis—Rosensis in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Ragufino.
Rovenensis.
Rhedonensis—in Britanniâ minore sub Arch' Turonensi.
Reonensis sub Arch' Atheniensi.

Saloniensis

- Saloniensis*—sub Arch' Atheniensi.
Scutariensis—in Sclavoniâ, sub Arch' Antibarensi.
Sebastiensis—in Palestinâ, sub Arch' Cæsareæ.
Senascolensis. Selencovallen in Siria, sub Arch' Apamiensi.
Serviensis—[sub Metropol' Thessalonicensi.]
Sidoniensis—sub Archiep'o Tîrensi.
Soltaniensis—Saltimi in Arabiâ sub Arch' Petracensi. Saltimi in Siriâ.
Solubriensis.
Sorensis. Soranus in Campaniâ subjectus immediatè Sedi Romanæ.
Sorensis in Sardiniâ sub Archiep'o Tauritano.
Surronensis, seu Surrentin'.
Syenensis. [Q. Sion, sub Archiep' Tarentasiensi.]
Syrymensis—Sirmiensi in Ungariâ sub Arch' Colocensi.
Tinensis—in Sclavonia sub Arch' Spalatensi.
Tornacensis—[Tournay, sub Archiep' Cameracensi.]
Triburiensis, in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Ragusino.
Trerensis.

F I N I S.

Canterbury.

Suppagan Bishop of ~~Dover~~. for Harold Kent

1508. John Thoreton Prior of St Martin & Dover. Sp. Irminensis.

1515. Tho. Welles Prior of St Gregory Canterbury Sp. Idoneensis. rector of Holy Cross Canterbury 1522 - 26
of Woodchurch Sept 1526.

apli. 26. Hen VIII. c 14 p. Suppagan

Dover. 1537. Rich. Gyngworth. Prior of Langport. Agis.

1539. Richd. Thorneley alias Rede. Prior of monks of Mory and after 29th 1st February of Cardinal. died 1558 at
Michelebourne of which as Prior of a priory he was rector. (Went to Adisham in 1555)

Act of 26 Hen VIII repealed by Henry

1542. Thos. Chetham Sp. Idoneensis.

Act of 26 Hen VIII revised by repeal of Act of Henry. See in Canterbury plan book 1.

1569. Rich. Rogers Suppagan of Dover & afterward Dean of Canterbury d. May 17 1597 in the Suppagan of Dover until

one year later

Th. Rogers S.T.P. instituted rector of Deinton Kent March 23 1607. died July 23 1632. In the Suppagan of Dover.

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Form L9-42m-8, '49 (B5573) 444

Form L9-42m-8, 49 (B5515)444

Humbert & Stephen M. of Watford. ? Was this letter a suppression.

Thymus belong 1805. 4 June. Thymus dei gloria paradensis spice. presented by Mrs. Alcock of the house of lords of
Bellevue, apud Paris. Dugesi barbie heri.

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